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T., r 6th, 1858.

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In Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN Liks, if payment be made in advance. 16 All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent.

TA Advertisements making less than one square inand three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Peansylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Sodies are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Financal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, Ep-SUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL



can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essen-

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States.

and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEEVED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they,

and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1859.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1575.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 2.

From the N. Y. Observer. NO PALLING OFF: GREAT GAIN. American Tract Society.

The receipts of this Society for the month of De-sember were \$93,121 85. In nine months ending becomer 31, they have been, for publications sold, \$104.127 31, and in donations and legacies, \$70,-109 34, making a total of \$235,028 85—being \$1,317 40 more than in the corresponding month of

st year.
B sides liberal aid in sustaining colportage, and issues noscial at a state of the destitute in dispersion out to the destitute in dispersion, and for gratuitous flution at home, it needs \$20,000 before April

lst, for the foreign field.

And it must have it. But before making an appeal for more, let us unite in hearty and devout thanksgiving to Almighty God for his wonderful thanksgiving to Almighty God for his wonderful goddess to this institution, during the year. In got of the opposition of radical religious and sec-alar newspapers, in spite of the withdrawal of the hundreds of churches' threatened and perpetrated, a spite of appeals for other Societies that do not with this, behold what a glorious re-Instead of falling off, here is a great and blessed

Let our Societies and Boards behold, admire and mittle. In the path of duty there is safety, trength, prosperity and victory. Timid friends as falter, secret fees may become open enemies; at God is always with the right. Let the Courch ear and know that the receipts of the American ract Society were greater by SEVEN THOUSAND OLLARS in 1858 than in the corresponding

And now send on the \$20,000 more that the Socisty must have. He who has given fifty dollars should sit down and write four score. And let him who has not given any thing, give quickly and freefor this is a great work, and it must be done.

A SOUTHERN 'SAVAGE.' Extract of a letter from Col. John H. Savage, of

Tennessee, to Hon, James P. Hambleton :-It was certainly a great error on the part of the tel States to do more than prohibit the slave rels, in accordance with the power granted in the constitution to Congress to do this after the year 898. To call it the odious crime of piracy was parting from the truth, and pronouncing an un-stand infamous judgment against the whole na-n, but more especially against the ancestors of abilitionists of New England, who were, to a

greater extent than the citizens of any other nahave no confidence in any man as the defender Southern rights who believes or admits African related to be a social, moral, or political evil. As all might a tory be called the friend of our Revoon who believed Republicanism wrong, and dish monarchy a divine right. Such men ought go out from among us; their open enmity is far a dangerous than their pretended support. No a should be trusted upon the battle-field or elsere, who admits himself guilty of a daily wrong ust anrals, his country, and his God, and still wrong pursues, instead of blushing and apolo-ag. Every citizen of the Southern States has a by States has the Southern states has to point with triumph to his past history, for our Revolution, no people have enjoyed domescaeco, private property, liberty, and personal rity, to so great an extent as the people of the h. The dark deeds that have lately disgraced a Southern cities are in no manner traceable to Southern cities are in no manner traceasue to rican bondage; and of the negro himself it may truly said, that he is never so free as when he is a servant of the white man. In society, no man absolutely free, but all are called free who enjoy at amount of liberty most conducive to the gene welfare. Except as the servant of the white rai welfare. Except as the servant of the white man, the negro has never effected any thing useful or henorable for himself or the world; he has not been able to establish and maintain a respectable greenment of any kind upon any part of the globe; he has neither science, religion, agricultural or mechanical art; he is capable of great manual labor in hot climates, but he has neither the will nor the talent to direct it in the proper channel. The control of the white man is therefore his greatest bless.

ol of the white man is therefore his greatest bless-

is the policy of England that gives vitality to the slarery excitement throughout the world. Lord Brougham said, in a late speech in Parliament, that the United States had no interest in the slave that the United States had no interest in the slave trade, and had not imported either negroes or coolies since 1808. We deel red it piracy, while England imposed an insignificant fine of one hundred pounds; yet she pharisaically preaches lessons to the world, proclaiming her superior righteousness upon this sabject, and pretending that our flag is made a cover for the whole traffic. There is neither truth nor sincerity in this complaint of English statesmen. They aim to promote domestic discord; to prejudice us in the opinion of other nations, and to prevent the further extension of our dominions south of us. I have the day is not far distant when the American people will decide in their wisdom to inflict upon people will decide in their wisdom to inflict upon ish arrogance the punishment it so well dess. England sends her voice of wo among the nations to atouse them against us because of negro slavery, while her ships are engaged, in accordance with her authority, in transporting the Chinese, and other Asiatics, in a mode the most cruel and detestable. etestable, for slaves in her own and in the colonies other nations. It is true they are called apprense, but the device is too shallow; her statesmen tempelled to admit that it is 'unmitigated slagistand a moment's reflection will teach us that is far more cruel than any thing known in the Coited States. These men are of a race superior to the negro, and consequently more capable of freedom, and less fit for slaves; yet philanthropic England places them in possession of men who have neither the interest nor sympathy of the American master for the life and welfare of the servant.

From the New York Journal of Commerc MR. BUCHANAN --- THE ANTI-SLAVERY

AGITATION. A less patriotic, less enlightened, less resolute President than Mr. Buchanan might have hesitated is view of the clamorous demonstrations of intem-perate free-soilers, infatuated abolitionists, and lickety demonstrations. prace free-soilers, infatuated abolitionists, and rickety democrats, with respect to the most expedient policy to be adopted when the Constitution of Ransis was presented to him. But with instinctive clearness he comprehended the duty of the Executive, and wavered not a line in the performance of it. As with the most extraordinary man of his Remeration, in the instance of the United States Bank, so with himself, former endeared friends—whose words upon many occasions had been persuawhose works upon many occasions had been persua-sive to his ears—were utterly unavailing to divert him from his purpose. With an unerring aim, he determined to stifle the fiend-like spirit of disorgani-tation which had assumed so terrific an aspect. In-

stead of exorcising ghosts in his interests, he had man has brain, and uses it, and cultures himself to stead of exorcising ghosts in his interests, he had the courage to war against insurgents, covert and overt. He struck the Topekait's a death blow, and inflicted a wound upon their affectionate sympathizers from which they are not likely soon to recover. And the glorious result is, that the measure which was so vehemently assailed as the 'Kansas Fraud,' proves to be eminently salutary to the welfare of the Union. In that measure, inspired by patriotism and executed in wisdom, a joyous Democracy perceives the fruition of its hopes in the experienced civilian which it placed at the head of the Republic.

Anti-slavery agitation has not, in a single in-

'I beg pardon, William; but you have n't an-

rered my question.'
'What question?'

something like that; in short, a man who is reputable in character, and courteous in manners, as distinguished from the reverse. Now, where does such a definition necessarily exclude the negro? Is he not a man? And, using a man, may he not so culture himself as to come up most fully to the requirement of such a definition?"

equal right to the process and some has Mount Vernon reached. Oh, save it, Americans, from further profanation! Stop rattling these bones in public, figuratively speaking, lest they turn over in their very coffin through immortal indignation. Let us pay ment of such a definition?"

side of his cuticle, than there is in the corresponding cells on the under side of your own. You are dark brown in complexion; the granules of your under skin are something more than amber-colored; those of his are a dark copper-color;—that is all the difference between you. You are a "white man," and he is a "negro," in consequence of it. But are you ready to assert that the mere physical difference of a degree or two in the depth of coloring-matter in these epidermal cells—all other component parts of the animal and mental and moral organism remaining identical between the two—constitutes a difference of him who was 'first in war, first in moble example of him who was 'first in war, first in gidentical between the two—constitutes a difference, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.'

morracy perceives the fruition of its hopes in the experienced civilian which it placed at the head of the Republic.

Anti-slavery agitation has not, in a single instance, achieved a benign result. It never can in this country, for the simple reason, that it is in direct hostile array to the principles upon which our form of government was established. If it has accomplished any good, that good is to be found in the havorable test which it has afforded to the truthfulness of the Jeffersonian axiom—' Error of opinion may be tolerated, while reason is left free to combat it.' It certainly seems so. Sober-minded persons north of Mason and Dixon's line, who may have entertained doubts on the subject heretofore, are, as abundant indications show, constantly and rapidly coming to the sound conclusion, that the slaveholder is just as much cared for by the Constitution as the non-slaveholder. The property of the sone in a Territory is beginning to be considered by persons so located in virtue of its provisions, as secure as that of the other; and, moreover, that territorial legislation must be friendly to both, or friendly to neither.

See Lections

Serior of '87.

See Lection N S.

Playing on the bones is ordinarily deemed an accomplishment, a delicate piece of lyrical virtuoism of outly rignian origin—unless a passage in Shakespeare would indicate that it was known in the Elizabethan age; "Let us have the tongs and the bones," says the bard in The Midseumner-Night's Drewn. But, whether the wonderful digital dexterity of more recent times was exhibited on the seous instrument in the Shakespearean era or not, does not lessen the intense glory of the modern music. Success, however, produces imitation; and one mode of playing on the bones is ordinarily deemed an accomplishment, a delicate piece of lyrical virtuoism for modern produces in the bones," says the bard in the Midseumner-Night's Drewn or not, of the mose," says the bard in the Midseumner-Night's Drewn or not, of the mose," says the bard in the bloader that it w

[From 'Street Thoughts,' by Rev. Henry M. Dexter of Boston.]

THE COLOR OF GENTLEMEN.

'I've a great mind not to speak to you.'

'Why not?'

I've a great mind not to speak to you.' THE COLOR OF GENTLEMEN.

'I've a great mind not to speak to you.'

'Why not?'

Because I saw you in such company yesterday,' that was not good and reputable.'

'I saw you walking, yesterday, in close and aparently interested and engenial intercourse, with a 'more doesn't shine because it can't push any shine through the clouds, and the street-lamps don't shine, out of politaness to the moon.'

'Granted. Yet your implied assertion, that you ask me in bad company, remains unproven.'

'I have seen you in worse.'

'I have a popularly called, of vastly less intelligence and moral worth than the individual whom you are pleased to style "a nigger," and with whom you are pleased to style "a nigger," and with whom you are pleased to style "a nigger," and with whom you are pleased to style "a nigger," and with whom you are pleased to style "a nigger," and with whom you are pleased to style "a nigger," and with whom you are pleased to style "a nigger," and with whom you are pleased to style "a nigger," and with whom you are pleased to style "a nigger," and with whom you are pleased to style "a nigger," and with whom you are pleased to style "a nigger," and with whom you are pleased to style "a nigger," and with whom you are pleased to style "a nigger," and with whom you are pleased to style "a nigger," and with whom you are pleased to style "a nigger," and with whom you are pleased to style "a nigger," and with whom you have not remained the problem of the dolorous spiritual rapping. This light would are corner.'

'I must swallow such a black dose, I would keep it, as the doctors sometimes direct their medicines on the reason. The living Washington the lower of the dolorous and political reasons. Save the outside of the dolorous spiritual rapping. Raise it for patriotic, postic, pious and political reasons. Save the containing iodine to be kept, in some congenially dark corner.'

'Gentleman! A "nigger" a gen

Mount Vernon, Dec. 21-d1w. Here we have Mount Vernon transmogrified into "What question?"

What question?"

Why a gentlemanly negro is not as really a gensold out to the highest bidder—the proprietor living why a gentlemanly white person?'

'I tell you the idea is absurd.'

'Still you don't auswer. Do you, from your ancient reminiscences as a schoolmaster, happen to remember Webster's definition of a gentleman?'

'I can't say that I do.'

'I can't say that I do.'

'A work of the bousewife, and are entitled before God and man to the earnings of their heads and hands, there were referred to the control of the same o eight reminiscences as a schoolmaster, happen to remember Webster's definition of a gentleman?

'I can't say that I do.'

'Let me refresh your memory: "a man of education and good breeding, of any occupation,"—or
something like that; in short, a man who is reputequal right to the product of their brawn and their

· He is n't a man.'
ington, and protect the memory of his revolutionary
I know that remarkable person who once unrollancestor.—Tribune.

"I know that remarkable person who once unrolled a mummy before a Boston audience, with some of his "scientific" friends, and, latterly, the Supreme Court, would like to make people believe that; yet you don't believe it, though you say it."

'You can't prove that he is a man.'

'You used to teach Physiology, I presume. Let me remind you that the only essential physical difference between yourself, and the person with whom you saw me walking yesterday, is, that there is a little more coloring-matter in the cells on the under side of his cuticle, than there is in the corresponding cells on the under side of your own. You are dark colors for the N. Y. Tribune:

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

Sir: In your paper of the 27th inst., you took suitable notice of Mr. John A. Washington, the inheritor of the estate once owned and occupied by the great Washington. It seems that this individual has undertaken to advertise. 'Negroes for Hire.—Five Womes and Girls and Two Boys,' and dates the advertisement at 'Mount Vernon,' Dec. 21, 1853. This advertisement is dated at the place where Washington wrote to Robert Morris as follows:—

these epidermal cells—all other component parts of
the animal and mental and moral organism remaining identical between the two—constitutes a difference as between manhood and beasthood?

'Well, if a negro is a man, he is n't a gentleman.
'Not unless he behaves like one. If he does, why
is he not?

'Society does n't recognize him as such.'
'Society does n't do a great many things it ought.'
'Society does n't do a great many things it ought.'
'Society is my rule.'
'Society is my rule.'
'Such as it is, we are bound to keep it.'
'Such as it is, we are bound to keep it.'
'Such as it is, we are bound to keep it.'
'So that, in a society of pirates, you would be a
pirate?'
'That of necessity.'
'So that, in a society of pirates, you would be a
pirate?'
'You pester me with questions.'
'You pester me with questions.'
'You pester me with questions.'
'You annoy me with answers. The fact is, William, you have been untrue to yourself and your
better nature in all that you have said. You know
that a negro is a man, and map be a gentleman, and
that when he is so he ought to be treated as such,
just as well as I do. You know that society is mean,
as well as wrong, in thus consenting to be unjust to
the weak, out of courtesy to the strong. Of course,
none of us advocate the superior desirableness of intimate association between black and white, as a
general thing; but we do urge, that when a black'

trade, in a more extended line than the narrow and of Spain, so far as Cuba is concerned, are Great decks of the noted Wanderer admit, is in full blast. And it will go on. Southern officers will command our naval vessels along the coast where the traffic is Pierce and Buchanan, and American fillibusters like our naval vessels along the coast where the traffic is carried on and the cargoes landed, who will not sacrifice the precious (?) lives of the scoundrels who run in the cargoes. Grand juries will refuse to indict, and at the proper time the case will be carried to the Supreme Court, and there decided that Congress has no right to interdict the accursed trade.

Pierce and Buchanan, and American fillibusters is Walker, from eating them up.—N. Y. Tribune.

PRESIDENTIAL FALSIFICATIONS.

One would think the President lived in tot darkness, without the pale of newspapers and Co

our naval vessels along the coast where the traffic is carried on an the cargos. Grand juries will refuse to indict, and at the proper time the case will be carried to the Supreme Court, and there decided that Congress has no right to introdict the accuract the great of the Supreme Court, and there decided that Congress has no right to introdict the accuract the proper time the carried to the Supreme Court, and there decided that Congress in the proper time the suprementation of the control of th

The subject of the importation of African slaves into Southern States is likely to occupy the attention of Congress upon the resumption of the session. Several members, as I learn, are to bring it forward in the form of resolutions of inquiry. The facts of the case, so far as officially known to the Executive will thus be clietted. In one of Mr. C. L. Lamar's letter to Secretary Cobb, he stated that it was his intention to violate the law prohibiting the slave trade, relying upon the public sentiment of the South for his justification.

It has been stated in a Southern journal, upon authentic infornation, that the parties engaged in the recent importation of Africans, as slaves, would avow and justify the act. The examination of witnesses, pending in Savannah, may also elicit such facts as will render it necessary for the United States District Attorner to bring the subject before a grand jury. In the first place, it may be impossible to obtain an indictnent from the grand jury, as was lately the case at Columbia, in the matter of the Echo. But should a bill be found, and a trial take place, the jury, perhaps, may not convict the deiendants. As b any opinion from a United States Court that the law prohibiting the slave trade is unconstitutional, no one can suppose that it will ever be rendered.

The amount of the matter is, that those of the Southern States that may choose to be supplied, any law of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. The slavers only take the huzard of arrest on the high seas by United States cruisers, and of being farried into sone Northern port, where, possibly, the parties arrested might meet the penalty of the law. The Federal government cannot control juries in the Southern States that may choose to be supplied, any law of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. The slavers only take the huzard of arrest on the high seas by United States cruisers, and of being farried into sone Northern port, where, possibly, the parties arrested might meet the penalty of the law

Slave act cannot be executed in some parts of the North, and not long ago a case occurred in which the extradition of a foreign fugitive from justice was forcibly and anceessfully resisted.

That the African slave trade will be opened, is just as certain as that they will find a ready sale in the South. We have seen that Northern enterprise has been extensively engaged in the slave trade between Africa and Cuba, and there is no reason to doubt that it will brave all dangers, if a slave market be opened for it at the South. There is scarcely a doubt that this subject, in its various bearings, will occupy much attention in Congress, and furnish new issues for the coming political struggles.

States on her border, perpetually disturbed as many of them were by intestine commontions. Just so England claimed to be the natural ally of Wales, Ireland and Scotland. Whereas every well-informed person knows, both from russon and experience, that great and powerful States bordering on weak ones are the natural approached by the natural ally of their government, always seeking to interfere to stimulate rebellions and internal dissensions. That is what all our Ministers have constantly done in the case of Mexico and Central America, and that is what our people have long done and are now doing in the case of Cuba. It have constantly done in the case of Mexico and Central America, and that is what our people have long done and are now doing in the case of Cuba. It would be just as reasonable to say that the wolves prowling round a sheep-fold are, by reason of their contiguity, the natural allies of Mexico and Central America, and that is what our people have long done and are now doing in the case of Mexico and Central America, and that is what our people have long done and are now doing in the case of Mexico and Central America, and that is what our people have long done and are now doing in the case of Mexico and Central America, and that is what our people have long done and are now doing in the case of Mexico and Central America, and that is what our people have long done and are now doing in the case of Mexico and Central America, and that is what our people have long done and are now doing in the case of Mexico and Central America, and that is what our people have long done and are now doing in the case of Cuba. It would be just as reasonable to say that the wolves prowling round a sheep-fold are, by reason of their contiguity, the natural allies of Mexico and Central America, and that is what our people have long done and are now doing in the case of Mexico and Central America, and that is what our people have long done and are now doing in the case of Mexico and Central America, and that is what our people have long done and are now doing in the case of Mexico and Central America, and that is what our people have long done and are now doing in the case of Cuba. It

One would think the President lived in total

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun has the following in regard to the slave trade:

The subject of the importation of African slaves into Southern States is likely to occupy the attention of Congress upon the resumption of the session.

MANIFEST DESTINY.

A MAN SELLING HIS OWN DAUGHTER!

The peculiar horrors of the system of American slaves is not worth giving heed to. How long shallour nation be thus disgraced?—Boston Atlas. The peculiar horrors of the system of American shavery but seldom come to the knowledge of the people of the North. We read in Southern papers of the sale of negroes, and the price at which they were knocked down, but none can know the misery and anguish that attend these every-day occurrences. ces. A moving incident came to our knowledge last week, which we lay before our readers. We

suppress names, for reasons obvious to every one.

Near Louisville, Ky., lives a planter of wealth
and standing. He was the possessor of a hundred
negroes, and he was noted for his thrifty, moneymaking disposition. He had never been married, and
was an incorrigible bachelor of fifty. His house
was managed by a young lady about twenty, his
daughter by a quadroon, whose complexion was
lighter by far than his own—and in whom the negro
blood was scarcely visible. The mother died ten
years ago, leaving her daughter with its father's
solemn promise that she should be educated, and
should live as a free woman, rather than as a slave,
and that she should pass as his daughter, as she was. suppress names, for reasons obvious to every one. and that she should pass as his daughter, as she was. The planter gave this promise because he had been really attached to the dying woman, and was greatly attached to her and his beautiful child. And so she grew up, radiantly beautiful she grew up, radiantly beautiful—receiving a rea-sonable education, all that her father could give her, and in time took the management of his house-hold. She never knew that there was any negro blood in her veins, and never dreamed that she was

Last fall, a series of misfortunes overtook the planter. His house burned down, and in it the notes, books and papers that composed a large por-tion of his fortune. His crops failed to a great de-gree, and some heavy speculations in which he was engaged resulted disastrously. Added to all this, engaged resulted disastrously. Added to all this, he had lost heavily at play, the besetting sin of Southern gentlemen, and had completely exhausted all his ready means, and found himself in the terrible situation of having more money to pay than he could possibly raise in a given time.

He applied to his attorney for counsel in his extremity. The attorney, after examining the situation of his negroes. The planter objected stremously.

tion of his affairs, adviced him to sell off a portion of his negroes. The planter objected strenuously, first objecting to the sale of negroes, and secondly, that his force was barely sufficient to work his plantation. But, after full deliberation, be found this to be the only alternative, and sorrowfully consented. A list was made out, and every head that could possibly be spared was put down. After all was done, and the most favorable prices for them, the aggregate fell five thousand dollars short of the sum.

The attorney remarked quietly that he had not not not deal that could be spared.

I have put down all I can dispense with, replied

the planter.

'I do not see Mary, your housekeeper's name, in the list,' replied the lawyer. 'She, if offered to the right person, would make up the deficiency. I would give that for her myself.' And the eyes of the lecherous brute sparkled with unholy passion. At any other time, the planter would have taken the suggestion as an insult, but necessity is a hard master, and he grasped at the idea, and before an hour the temperching was closed. It troubled him

hour the transaction was closed. It troubled him not a little to disclose the matter to her, but the fear of bankruptcy and ruin drove him to it. The poor girl's horror and distress may be imagined. She had known nothing but happiness, and now was to be plunged into the deepest and most hopeless misery. She had been sold, and was then the property, soul and body, of one who purchased her merely for the gratification of his beastly justs. The idea was too horrible, and she swooned, remaining absect the light of the property of almost delirious for several days.

There was another upon whom the intelligence

There was another upon whom the intelligence came with crushing weight. A junior partner in a produce house in Louisville had frequently visited the planter's house on business, and struck with the beauty and intelligence of the supposed daughter, had become enamored—and after prosecuting his suit a proper time, had declared his passion, and unknown to the father, the two had betrothed themselves. As soon as possible after her father had told her her fate, she disparched a messenger to him, stating the facts, and imploring him to save her from the doom that awaited her. Though thunderscruck at the intelligence that his affianced bride was a slave, and had just been sold to a fate worse than death, like a true man, he determined to rescue her. That night he saw her, and a plan was formed for flight.

The day she was transferred to the possession of The day she was transferred to the possession of her purchaser, they fled, and in due time arrived at Cincinnati, where they were married. Our hero obtained an interview with one of the agents of the Underground Railroad, located in that city, who immediately telegraphed instructions to the different agents along the line to keep strict watch, and if woman-catchers were on the watch, at any point, to telegraph back, and give the fugitives timely notice, that they might leave the train. Accordingly they started, purchasing tickets for Crestline.

In the meantime the lawyer, as soon as he discovered his loss, had commenced active measures to recover it. He had no difficulty in tracing them to Cincinnati, and none whatever in ascertaining that

Cincinnati, and none whatever in ascertaining that their destination was Crestline. But having arriv-ed several hours after their departure, he was oblig-ed to content himself with telegraphing to Crestline ed to content himself with telegraphing to Crestline to the proper officers to arrest them at that place. But, unfortunately for his prospects, the intended arrest got wind, and when the train reached Gallion, two citizens of that place stepped into the car, and a conversation of a few moments ensued, in the lowest kind of whispers, at the close of which, the four left the car. A carriage was in waiting, and in two hours the fair fugitive and her husband were domiciled in the house of one of our whole-souled farmers, near Bucyrus, who has long taken pleasure in helping fugitives on their way to the Canadian Canaan. When the train, in which they embarked reached Crestline, the officials were unutterably chagrined at Crestline, the officials were unutterably chagrined at not finding the fugitive, and more so when they learned that she had been within four miles of them.

After a lapse of two weeks, they ventured a move, and went to Detroit by the way of Sandusky city, and without accident reached the Canadian shore, where they can snap their fingers at that freedom which sells woman for a price. They are now resid-

ing in Toronto.
The father is irretrievably broken up, notwithstand-Ine nather is irretrievably broken up, notwithstanding the sale of his own daughter, and as for the lawyer who purchased her, we have lively hopes of reading, ere long, an account of his hanging.—Bucyrus (Ohio) Journal.

FOR OPINION'S SAME

Rev. Mr. Basset is a Congregational clergyman in Washington, lately from Ottawa, Illinois. He is an earnest, pious and able man. In his new home he is, we believe, much beloved by his congregation and greatly respected by all who have come within the sphere of his influence, for his manliness and Christian virtues. In making up a list of the resident ministers in that city, one of whom, by resolution of Congress, is to open the House with prayer at the commencement of every morning session, Mr. Basset's name has been omitted. Mr. Basset has

been taboued. Why? He is not a pro-Slavery man. With the Bible before him, with a sense of his accountability to a Higher Power than the America Congress or the Democratic party, he cannot, and would not if he could, defend, or keep silence in view of, the manifold enormities of that sum of all Atheims, American Slavery! Offence enough in these

days!

Let it be hereafter understood that no man who does not believe that black men are merchandise, that black parents have no right to their children, that black women are the mere conveniences of the that black women are the mere conveniences of the white man's lust, that slavery is the highest development of Civilization and Christianity, and that anti-clavery views are but another form of infidelity, has, in the opinion of Congress or the dominant ght to be heard of men! The day—thanks to hristianity and true Democracy, which is but hristianity and true nolities—in which men of therein, no right to pray at all, or, if praying, neight to be heard of men! The day—thanks t Christianity reduced to politicsstamp may be heard in the National s not far off; and woe be to the proslavery Democracy if their prayers are answered !-

From the Milwaukee Democrat. A BAD SHOW FOR SLAVERY AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

A report not long since was made to the Legisla-ture of South Carolina, showing the births and deaths and population of that State, for the year 1857, as follows:

Free Slave	Births. 4,628 14,292	Deaths. 2,917 8,770	Increase. 1,711 5,522	Population. 283,523 384,984
Excess	9,564	5,858	3,811	101,461

This is a very startling exhibit, particularly whe is added to it, as stated by the Missouri Democrat, the fact that for thirty years in South Carolina, the white population has not increased at all; it having been, in 1828, within a very few thousands of what it is in 1858. The slave population already exceeds the free by over one hundred thousand; the birth of slaves compared with whites is as 3.08 to 1, in favo of slaves, more than treble—the deaths of white coming much nearer comparatively to the number of births than among the slaves, and the excess of slaves, and the excess whites probably migrating to other sections. me of South Carolina in the future, if this is to become of South Carolina in the future, it this state of things goes on without interruption? In thirty years longer, by the same process, South Carolina will have no more of a free population than she has now, and will have more than three quarters of a million of slaves, or three to one of the latter compared with the former. We of the latter compared with the former. We don't ask if it is probable, but we ask if it is possible to keep an element of that strength in subjection under such circumstances. And when we cor that a condition of slavery is necessarily a condition of ignorance and brutality, a nursery of the very worst passions of human beings, the situation of these few whites amid such an element can be imagined much better than described. That a servile insurrection, with all its horrible results, is certain to overtake South Carolina at no very ren period, in case her policy and that of the Government is not changed with reference to slavery, is just as certain as the rising of the sun and the going down thereof, for the latter is not more an inevitable result of fixed and immutable law than is the former.

And, although South Carolina may just now fur-ish the most startling and significant figures on this question, yet it only proves that she is a little nearer the realization of the condition which pertains to the cape any nation or people who practise and tolerate it. It is not the climate, nor the soil, nor anything ut South Carolina, which produ state of things disclosed by these figures. condition of slavery within her borders, and wherever that condition exists, the results must be experienced Nature corrects the unhealthful exhalations of the atmosphere by the violence of destructive storms and for the concentration of the noxious gasses and confined fires of earth, she has provided earthquakes. Not more certainly for the vicious moral conditions instituted by men, and persevered in by them for the gratification of the baser passions of life, has she instituted those bloody revulsions with which the pages of history are filled. From bad to worse is the inevitable law of all bad relations or institutions which are tolerated. But the total destruction of the race is not in the economy of Providence. He has instituted means by which evil, that, unchecked, would bring segregation and annihilation to the race, shall be arrested. These means, when humanity fails, and refuses to accept those freely tendered of peaceful and harmonizing character, are sure to force themselves on attention, in convulsion, blood-shed and destruction. The French revolutions were not more inevitable from the excesses and tyrannies of the French rulers and nobles, than is an apple to fall to the earth when rottenness detaches it from t parent bough.

THE NEXT CENSUS.

Some of the Southern Members of Congress urge hat the next Census shall be confined simply to an enumeration of the people-that the important information and statistics gathered by the census-takers of 1850 shall be ignored by the census-takers formation and statisti The Albany Journal in its terse way puts of 1860. the real objections of the Southern Members paragraph, thus :-

The census is not a gratifying document to the Slaveholder. He reads there that Free States are thrifty and prosperous. He reads that his own acres are barren. His harbors deserted. His churches of stunted growth. His schools decaying. His Colleges feeble. His Factories scanty and poor. His Shipping nowhere. His paupers abundant. He reads how the finest tropical region ns, coming under his sway, remain swamps and wilderness, while under the magic hand industry, rugged Northern 'deserts blossor rose.' He reads unpleasant contrasts under the head of 'bushels to the acre' and 'inhabitants to the square mile.' He reads ugly facts under the head ons unable to read and write.' He reads there of 'persons unable to read and write. He reads there, in short, how he is smiting his own land with a curse, while his neighbors are crowning theirs with a blessing. And what is worse, all the world reads it there, as well as he. He has good reasons for not wanting another census printed !

The contrast presented by the census of 1850 in the ates of Michigan and Arkansas illustrate forcibly the Southerner's objections to any thing beyond bare enumeration, or even that, if the Con did not require that the people should be numbered overy ten years. Michigan and Arkansas were admitted into the Union in 1836. Then Arkansas was the most populous. But in 1840, Michigan had outstripped her Southern sister. The census showed ation of 212,267, all freemen, in Michigan a population of 212,207, all freemen, in Michigan; and 77,639 freemen, 19,935 slaves, in Arkansas. Arkansas continued to lose ground each day, and in 1850 Michigan numbered 509,374, all freemen; Arkansas 162,797 freemen, and 47,000 slaves. In 1820, Michigan then a Territory, was behind the Territory of Arkansas about 6,000; in 1850 she was head 267,497. The census of 1850 will show still greater disparity in numbers. Other census statistics are equally humiliating to

a people 'ardent as a Southern sun can make them.'
The census of 1850 shows that while in Michigan 97 to every one hundred can read or write, one in every to every one hundred can read or write, one in every 11 of Arkansas adults cannot read or write. In 1856, Michigan had 20 patents issued on new inventions. Arkansas not one. In 1850 Michigan had fifty-eight newspapers and periodicals, with a circulation of more than three millions; Arkansas had but nine, with a circulation of about three hundred Michigan had 900 miles of Railroad in Arkansas none. Michigan's annual product nted to \$10,000,000; Arkansas to but \$600,-1850 : Arkansas no 000. Census statistics are great bores to Slave Representatives.

THE PREEWILL BAPTISTS.

"The simple fact is, that the Freewill Baptists have no churches in the slave States, and of course have no trouble about slavery.'-Zion's Herald.

The editor of the Herald must be very ignorant of the history of our denomination with respect to the Slavery question, or else he designedly misrepresents us. The truth is, we once had numerous churches and ministers in the Slave States; but virtually withdrew from them, and erased them from our Megiater nearly a quarter of a century ago, be Regiater nearly a quarter of a century ago, be cause we believed it wrong to recognize persons as Christians who were guilty of practising what John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, pronounced the sum of all villanies.' In 1839, Dr. Housley, a elaveholding divine from Kentucky, appeared at slaveholding divise the light in Ohio, entreating us with General Conference held in Ohio, entreating us with great earnestness to receive him and his slavehold-ing brethren in Kentucky into our connexion, assur-

ing us that there were probably twenty thousand or more in that and other Southern States, who would more in that and other Southern States, who would soon unite with us, if they were received. He was told, in effect, kindly, but plainly, to go home and emancipate his slaves, and then we would gladly receive him. But this he declined doing, and his petition was rejected, simply because we could not fellowship him as a Christian, while he claimed property in his brother man, whom God had created equal with himself.

Since that time, we and other members of our

Since that time, we and other members of our denomination have received letters from ministers in the Southern States, agreeing with us in doctrine, in which they have urged us to abandon our op-position to slavery, stating that if we would do so, osition to slavery, stating that if we would use, is the reason why we have no tailment of it is most undesirable. churches in the slave States: we turned out what we had, and have refused to receive any more, because we cannot conscientiously fellowship slaveholders as

Christians, nor withhold our opposition to slavery.

But the editor of the *Herald* says we 'have no trouble about slavery.' Here, again, he is in error. We think we hazard nothing in saying, that there is no denomination in our country, in proportion to its numbers, which has suffered so much and been so greatly retarded in its progress, so far as increase is concerned, on account of its opposition to slavery, as the Freewill Baptist.

In addition to our loss of members at the South. by the rejection of slaveholders, we have met with great opposition at the North, and foes have somecome what may. The times both demand and entimes been of our own household; especially was this the case in the earlier years of the anti-slavery enterprise. At that time, the great majority of our male members were connected politically with what is termed the Democratic party, which was then, as it is now, in affinity with the slaveholding oligarchy of the South, and under its control and management, though this was not so manifest then as it has been the south, and under its control and management.

ROBERT F. WALLUUT, Rec. Sec. though this was not so manifest then as it has be Many of our members, therefore, and among not a few of the most influential ministers and laity, did not at first approve of the anti-slavery course of the Star and the denomination, but came out decidedly against it. The consequence was that there were much contention and division among us. War was declared against the Star, and efforts were made to reduce its circulation, with too much suc- this State, as far as known, by the Board of Mana to prevent the spread of anti-slavery sentiments among our churches, ministers traversed the States among our churches, ministers traversed the States of New Hampshire and Maine, attending our Quarterly and Yearly Meetings, visiting churches and prominent ministers and brethren, everywhere denomination and the Star. Politicians of the dominant party joined in the cry against us, and used their utmost exertions to put us down. The Legislature of New Hampshire for many years refused to incorporate our Printing Establishment and Home Mission Society, while similar favors were freely accorded to other denominations. A paper was finally started, to assist in this work, particularly to curvalence and aid in obtaining signatures to the following petition:—

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, respectfully ask you to enact that no person, who has been held as a slave, shall be delivered up, by any officer or court, State or Federal, within this Commonwealth, to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes service or labor to such claimant, by the laws of one of the Slave States of this Union.

To favor the object of this petition, the letter allowed to dealers. the Star, encouraged and sustained in part by the money and patronage of prominent politicians of the money and patronage of prominent politicians of the party alluded to. A number of churches and ministers finally withdrew from the denomination—other than the party alluded to the control of the manner of the God of the oppressed, and which every true follower of Him who " was sent to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the vere greatly reduced in numbers by the withdrawal of members—ministers, in not a few instances, were persecuted, and had their limited salar are bound" should perform with alacrity. No mat

many places on account of their opposition to slave-hunters, nor override the distates of humanity many places on account of their opposition to slavery; and we are sorry to say, that we have the best reason for believing that in some instances ministers of the denomination of which the Herald is the organ have encouraged divisions in and secessions from our churches of members who were disaffected from this countries of members who were disaffected from this case of the denomination of the very spirit of genuine Christianity.

A few days since, Francis Jackson, Esq. (whose cause, in order to increase and extend their own denomination. There are two or three causes of this kind not a thousand miles from Dover, the particulars of which, if divulged, would present some ministers of the Methodist denomination in no enviable light before the public; and would not aid the editor of the Herald much in his efforts to make up an enviable therefore unquestionably transmitted by the clergyman to whom it had been addressed, with the following written beneath it: the Herata much in the choice of the troubles which We have stated above some of the troubles which We have stated above some of the troubles which We have stated above some of the troubles which We have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some of the troubles which we have stated above some stated

We have stated above some of the troubles which our anti-slavery course has brought upon us. We might add to the list many more, but these are sufficient to prove that our anti-slavery has not been, and is not now, merely an empty profession, as the Herald intimates. And we rejoice to know, that our labors in this cause have not been in vain, but have labors in this cause have not been in vain, but have labors in this cause have not been in vain, but have labors in this cause have borne our full part, as leading men in all parties have admitted. — Dover (Freewill Baptist) Morning Star.

REV. THEODORE PARKER. Boston correspondence of the Dedham Gazette.]

ently to obstruct their passage. There have been He spoke boldlarity with the mass of his hearers. He spoke bold-larity with the mass of his hearers. He spoke bold-ly of the abuses of society, and did not scruple at personal allusions; uttered some words of hearty commendation of Hon. Horace Mann, whom he contrasted not very favorably with an eminent contribu tor to the New York Ledger, and affirmed that he would rather be for a short time like the Rev. Mr.

Mr. Parker has a way of speaking what he conthe Fraternity Association of his own church. He analyzed the character of Washington last week, and this week's lecture was devoted to John Adams.
The result is a finished picture of each of these venerated patriots, whose faults are not concealed or possess them all the more to the generation of he is as likely to be swayed by prejudice as another and, indeed, there is an apparently unnecessary exhibition of Adams's weakness, in one or two instances;—yet the principle he has adopted is a good one, and its faithful observance would be more likely one, and its mitthut observance would be a to strengthen than otherwise our admiration of the really great men of history. Cromwell's famous saying, 'Paint me as I am,' was as much the dictate

in the public mind.

A PILL FOR DOUGLAS.

The editor of The Jackson Mississippian thus welomes Senator Douglas to the South

· Covered with the odium of such detestable here sies—stained with the dishonor of a treachery without a parallel in the political history of the country —fresh from the warm embraces of Seward and Greeley and Giddings—this man has dared to pre-sent himself in the South, to look her honest sons and daughters in the face, and to ask their hospitality. We would not arouse the violent passions of men. We would stay the avenging rod of justice rather than the chivalry of the South should be tarnished by a single rash or unseemly act; but yet, it smarting under the keen sense of cruel wrong—it smarting gaaded by the conviction of outrageous injustice, she were to welcome her betrayer "with bloody hands to an hospitable grave"—the gibbet or the faggot —there would be a strong array of irresistible facts in the case to extenuate the act."

The Charleston News regards Mr. Buchanan Suban policy as 'the policy of the South,' adding:

'The safety of our slave institutions, the strengththern military and naval defenof Southern military and naval defences, the interests of our commerce, and the bear of our South, in the Union or out of it, will be promoted by

The Liberator.

BOSTON, JANUARY 14, 1859.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our friends who have not yet paid for the Libera for 1858 will bear in mind our rule, by which their papers must be cut off, if payment be not made befor February 1st. These terms must indeed be accounted liberal, as they give not less than thirteen months credit. We hardly need add, that our subscription list needs greatly to be enlarged, and that any cur-

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCI-ETY

The twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Mass. CHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in Bos ton, at MERCANTILE HALL, Summer street, on THURS DAY and FRIDAY, January 27th and 28th, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday. Th members and friends of the old Pioneer Society will not fail, we trust, to be present in strength of numbers and zeal, and in the determination never to turn back from the cause of freedom, cost what it may, and come what may. The times both demand and en

SHALL MASSACHUSETTS BE SLAVE-

HUNTING SOIL P stave, or making slave, God save

In the Liberator of the 17th ult., we stated that printed letter had been sent to every clergyman in gers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, ask ing his countenance and aid in obtaining signatures to

started, to assist in this work, particularly to curcaptives, and the opening of the prison to them that stances, were persecuted, and had their limited salaries reduced—others were obliged to leave their ter what may be the legal or constitutional relations churches, and seek new fields of labor—and for several consecutive years our numbers decreased.

Our churches and ministers are still suffering in many places on account of their opposition to slave—where, nor override the dictates of humanity

A few days since, FRANCIS JACKSON, Esq. (who

produced much fruit. We have borne our full part, through our pulpits and press, in effecting the change in public sentiment which has dethroned the Massachusetts Legislature to enact a law contrapower in many of the Free States, and kept vening such provision would be to petition them to slaver power in imany of the Free States and States of Kansas; especially is this the case as commit perjury. The writer is not yet so far gone in it respects the States of New Hampshire and Maine, depravity as to commit so great an immorality, whatever may be the case with Mr. Jackson and his associates. The writer is firmly convinced that one who is so lost to all principle as to solicit another to take a false oath, or to violate his oath, is prepared for any villany to which his passions may prompt him. The I do not remember to have seen such a turn-out of writer is also of opinion, that perjury is quite as bad the church-going people as on the first Sabbath of the new year. The day was cold, but bright and clear, and the sidewalks were so thronged as fre-by committing another equally bad. He would also nitting another equally bad. He would also quently to obstruct their passage. There have been no very noticeable sermons reported in the papers, if we except that of Rev. Theodore Parker, which attracted an immense audience at the Music Hall. he feels a due degree of humanity for the slave, he This discourse was one of that class of efforts which feels equally bound to exercise humanity towards the hundreds and thousands of white men whose lives might be taken by a collision between the United States and State forces.

Yours, for integrity, the slave, and the white man 'I will be a swift witness against the false swearer.'

Barnard, of Warren st. Chapel, than to possess all the wealth of Augustus—meaning thereby, as it is supposed, not Augustus—creain other Augustus, who has lately occupied no enviable position in the public wind. in regard to the latter, 'We have a law, and by that law he ought to die!' Rather than nullify the law siders the truth as regards public men, living and dead, which in this age of puffery and shams is peculiarly refreshing. He is now in the midst of the Divine command, 'Hide the outcast, bewray not him that wandouth let mice outcast, bewray not him that wandouth let mice outcast, bewray not him that wandouth let mice outcast, bewray not him that wandereth, let mine outcasts dwell with Revolution, which he had engaged to deliver before the Fraternity Association of his own church. He spoiler,' compared to ' the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States,' which (as the write asserts) 'REQUIRES THE SURRENDER OF FUGILIVE

obscured, and excellences heightened, until the subjects assume the aspect of demigods, rather than that, while he is ready to act the part of a two than that, while he is ready to act the part of a twomen: but a faithful representation of them as they existed, with those errors and frailties which are inseparable from humanity, and which endear those pravity (!) as to ask that perjury may be committed: for he is firmly convinced that whoever will do this , as in them is recognized the mark of a com-rotherhood. I do not mean to assert that Mr. mies of Jesus had bound themselves by an each t mies of Jesus had bound themselves by an oath to procure his crucifixion-would the oath have been binding, or better kept than broken? More than for ty men conspired against the life of Paul, and 'bound themselves under a great curse that they would eat nothing until they had slain him'-would it have been villanous to implore them not to execute that famous oath? According to this anonymous writer, every wicked and murderous oath should be kept-for the does not understand the morality or religion of undertaking to remove one crime by committing anothe

equally bad '!! It is not true that the petition asks any man to take a false oath, or to violate any oath or promise that is morally obligatory. It only asks that the fugitive slave may find succor and protection among us, and the will of God be done; and if this can be done only by breaking an impious oath, let that oath be broken Every true moralist will agree with Shakespeare, tha

'It is a sin to swear unto a sin, But greater sin to keep the sinful oath.' The petition has been numerously signed in vari ous parts of the Commonwealth. Thank Heaven! 'From clanging forge, from humming mill, from workshop and from icom,

workshop and from ioom,
From ploughing land and ploughing sea, from studen's lone's room,
They're coming with the will in their eyes, the Puritan-hearted men,—
At sound of their footsteps the blood shall rush to
Freedom's cheek sgain!

They're coming but to speak one word, they're com m's

"Poor minions of the tyrant's cause,

hearts obey!

But, hear it, North, and hear it,

East and West,

We will not help you bind your slaves! In God's

mame we protest!"

MESSAGES.

erence to the Slave Power and its intolerable aggres- of a change of heart on the part of Mr. Cushing!!sions!' Such has been the enticement held out to Referring to the message, he says :-Abolitionists to join the Republican ranks, eschew their non-voting theory, and show themselves to be 'practical' in their opposition to slavery! Well, New York, Ohio and Massachusetts are Republican in politics, and we have before us the recent messages of their Republican Governors to the Legislatures of the same that the General, who is a man of immense cower and might be of service, will now reform

a conservative attitude with regard to those of her sister States which cherish systems of labor (!) differing wool' over the eyes of this correspondent. It is not from her own.' That means, of course, that New Mr. C. who has 'raised the peaceful flag of truce to York has had no sympathy with the anti-slavery the Governor, but the Governor who has propitiated movement as such, 'disclaiming (as she does) all Mr. Cushing by removing 'Mordecai from the king's right or wish to interfere with the domestic concerns of any community outside of her own limits.' The to the Boston Post, which also expresses much grate foulest and most brutal oppression ever known is thus fication with it. Silence on the slavery question i gingerly designated as a 'system of labor,' and a all that the South desires. Gov. Banks, in being sidomestic concern'! How very regardful of the lent at this time, is virtually playing into her hands feelings of those Southern brokers in the trade of therefore it is the Post and Mr. Cushing are so abundblood'! All that Gov. Morgan says, however, is true antly satisfied! in fegard to the feelings and 'conservative attitude' of the Empire State on this subject; but it is to her condemnation, not her credit, as he seems to regard it. Her relation to the South, through the Union, is day morning last, to listen to a discourse from Mr. that of an accomplice in crime. She allows the slave-catcher to make her soil slave-hunting ground; she agrees to a slave oligarchy in Congress, based on an ever growing slave representation; she holds herself

Well-beloved and Long-then Friends—I shall: recutive to march her citizen soldiers to the South, for the suppression of any slave insurrection which may require such a measure. No wonder she has 'no wish to interfere' for the abolition of a system which she is so ready to senction and perpetuate. What if it be true that 'she insists in her right to maintain, wherever the issue shall be legitimately presented, the superiority of liberty over slavery'? Does she not stand condemned out of her own mouth? Of what value is her testimony under such circumstances? What is that but an India-rubber conscience, which is 'bounded by thirty-six degrees thirty minwhich is 'bounded by thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, north latitude'? How does it happen that liberty-loving New York has no issue to make with slavery-loving Carolina, or any other of the fifteen them all? She has already swallowed the camel—why should she strain out a gnat? 'No sophistry has slave States? Is it not because she is in league with sufficed,' says Gov. Morgan, 'to blind her to the fact, that the establishment of slavery upon territory hitherto free, would be a calamity and a wrong, for which not only the handful of settlers who hall already drifted upon the soil of such territory, but the whole American people who permitted such establishment, would be justly held responsible.' And, pray, what sophistry has sufficed to prove the establishment of slavery, in one half of the Union, by the consent and that period. The subject of continuing public worship co-operation of 'the whole American people,' perfectly justifiable? By what rule of morality, by what consideration of justice, or by what principle of to take such action as, in their judgment, may humanity, is 'a calamity and a wrong ' in a territory, neither calamitous nor wrong in a State? Well may the South sneer at the North, and charge her with

We understand it is the intention of Mr. Perker t gress hypocrisy, in making a distinction so absurd. based upon nothing better than imaginary and con-

heart, desire either that slavery should or that it should thoughts and beneficent deeds, what longevity has almost be extended into our federal territories. Unquestionably! But when he adds- Each has a right to proclaim and act upon his choice —he violates the truth, and concedes what may not be granted to any man, or body of men; because no man can have right to declare either for the extension or the existence of slavery in any part of the country or the world. What next? 'If the deliberate sentiment of the people, constitutionally expressed, SHALL FAVOR SLAVERY EXTENSION, New York will ly made, which contravene her convictions or her interests, however disappointed by any lawful action What is this but the avowal of the most profligate sad termination of his earthly existence! sentiments in behalf of the people of New York? What is it but to encourage an late the menstealing extensionists of the South to plant slavery in all the territories-being assured that, if successful, their transcendent villany will cheerfully be submitted to by the Empire State- for 'she has never faltered' in the work of submission, 'nor sought redress in acts of nullification, nor in threats of disu- Inis. Adapted by H. Walker. nion' !- she wages no war upon the institutions nor the interests of her sister States'! What is it but Linley. to rule God out of the universe? 'If the deliberate sion'-favor the commission of the bloodiest crimes Composed by John Blockley. and the most heinous sins, ad infinitum-humane, moral, Christian New York will say 'Amen!'though the command of God is, 'Break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free.'

the ground of doing something 'practical' for the cause of freedom, and obtaining the repeal of the Bradford. Music composed by Orramel Whittlesey. odious and unjust property qualification which is required of the colored citizens of the State! What do THE ANGLO-AFRICAN MAGAZINE. We have receive gislature now in session at Albany do any better? the cause of the colored population of the We shall see.

What does it say about the present attitude and avowflinching resistance? Nothing. And why this omin- trait of this renowned colored author, by Sartain. that he may thus secure a nomination?

Here, too, is the message of Gov. Banks, elaborate in its details, watchful of the material interests of Massachusetts, excellent in many of its suggestions and gubernatorial chair for the last twenty years, we be- converts than dollars lieve no message has been sent to the Legislature, this subject, till now. However this may be-for we our skies, I shall be glad to give this lecture wherever have not time to verify our impression by a careful invited, with the hope that its more humble lightnin examination-surely, at a crisis so awful as the present, it is not only inexcusable, but highly reprehensible on the part of Gov. Banks, thus to ignore the ter than they love them, or gentlemen who have inal silence also to be found in the approaching Presi- mighty theme, may pay for the lecture what the dential election? No wonder that, at the conclus of the delivery of the message, that oily-tongued, po litical Ignatius Loyola-that treacherous betrayer of the honor, interests, rights and liberties of the people of the Commonwealth—that unscrupulous panderer to the Southern lords of the lash, 'Hon. Caleb Cushing,' was so delighted to find it 'silent as the grave' on that subject, which, of all others, might well 'create a soul particular issue. It is not the first time they have even under the ribs of death,' and make the dumb to kindly responded to such a call. We are now supplied

REPUBLICAN GOVERNORS AND THEIR cry aloud, that he could not refrain from 'embracing the earliest possible opportunity to express the general 'When the sky falls, we may eatch larks.' 'When Republicanism secures the reins of political supremacy, then see with what boldness it will act with ref-

their Republican Governors to the Legislatures of those States. What do they say by way of protest, what do they counsel as to action, in behalf of freedom and free institutions?

First, as to the message of Gov. Morgan, of New York. The concluding portion of it briefly alludes to the slavery question, after this fashion:—'The State of New York,' it says, 'has consistently maintained a conservative attitude with regard to those of her sis-

to the Boston Post, which also expresses much grati-

ILLNESS OF REV. THEODORE PARKER. A large con

The Atlas and Bee says that the sensation of grief excited by the reading of this note was general and profound. Very many eyes were dimmed with tears, for although the withdrawal of Mr. Parker from hi feeble state of health for some time past, yet it had been hoped that no difficulty so serious as that an nounced in the note would arise.

After the reading of the note, a meeting of th parish was held, at which, after remarks by several gentlemen, it was voted to continue the salary of Mr Parker for one year, at least, with the understand that he would take a respite from all public duties for by that Society at the Music Hall, or elsewhere, was referred to the Standing Committee, with full powers wise and expedient. A vote expressive of the deep and heartfelt sympathy of the Society with their pas-

go to some one of the West India islands as speedily as possible. What thronging fears, anxieties, hopes, Gov. Morgan says- Every American must, in his and benedictions will go with him! If life is in noble

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE. The numerous admirers of those sweet minstrels in the cause of Freedom and Humanity, the Hutchinson Family, will deeply regret to learn that the leader of the band, Judson J. Hutchinson, was found, on Tuesday evening last, about half past six o'clock, suspended by the neck, in an unfinished house, owned by his brother, at High Rock Lynn. When the body was discovered, life was exsubmit, as she has always submitted, to decisions fair- tinct. The cause of this act of self-destruction was doubtless insanity, as he has for several years past been subject to occasional derangement of mind. of the constituted authorities of the United States'! was one of the most gifted in song. Alas! for this

> New Music. Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washing ton street, have just published the following pieces of

> Silver Bells. For piano, by Albert Jungmann New funny and free Translation of Verdi's La Triviata, as sung by Piccolomini, Giuglini, and all other Under the Linden. New Ballad. By George

The Green Trees whispered low and mild. From sentiment of the people shall favor slavery exten. Longfellow's admired Poem, 'Voices of the Night.' Eveleen Lamore. Ballad, written by Mrs. S. C.

Hall. Music by Wm. R. Dempster. Papageno. Polka, for piano, by Ludwig Stasny. The Spell that hath bound me. Ballad, written So much for the Republican Governor, Edward D. by George P. Morris. Music composed and sung in Morgan, of New York-for whom nearly all the col- his Popular Entertainment, called 'Songs and chit ered property voters in that State cast their votes, on chat of travel in many lands,' by Stephen Massett. Harp of the wild Wind. Words by Miss Mary

they find in the message, as pertaining to their own ed the first number (for January, 1859) of this new rights? Nothing! Will the present Republican Le- monthly octave of 32 pages, which is to be devoted to States, and, we understand, edited by Dr. J. McCon-Here is the message of Gov. Salmon P. Chase, of Smith. Its list of contributors will embrace the most Ohio, a distinguished leader of the Republican party. prominent colored writers and speakers in the country. The present number is very creditable, and contain ed designs of the Slave Power? Nothing. What the following articles:-1. Apology-Introductory does it recommend by way of manly protest and un- 2. Alexander Dumas-with a fine lithographic por ous silence at a time when the loudest remonstrances and the strongest appeals are needed? Is it because 4. Attraction of the Planets. 5. Blake, or the Huts election is pending, and Gov. Chase, of America. 6. Mrs. Partington and Mrs. Freshing-

aspiring to be the Republican candidate, deems it good ton. 7. Colored American Patriots. 8. Selected policy to let his moderation be known to all men on Items. Terms, one dollar a year, in advance. All the all-absorbing question of the times, in the hope communications should be directed to Thomas Hamilton, 48 Beekman Street, (P. O. Box 1212,) New York.

TOBACCO !

DEAR SIR,-I have now and then given a lectur recommendations, but—without one syllable in it respecting THE GREAT ISSUE which cannot be innocently shirked, and which must be met as becomes instructive, and have awarded to it the rare charac freemen! Not a word! not a suggestion! not the teristic of making a greater dent on the habits of remotest reference! No matter who has occupied the gentlemen than on their purses, or of making mor

Permit me to say to your readers, that when cu without containing some expression of sentiment on rent lectures, like pleasing corruscations, shall leave may strike somewhere, and leave a dent that is visible Ladies, whose friends love 'the WEED' a little bet. whole matter of slavery. Is the solution of this crim- taste for facts-facts both grave and humorous-on s please-I ask no more. Fitchburg, Mass., 1859.

SUPPLIED. We acknowledge our indebtedness

quite a number of our subscribers for promptly re turning to us copies of the Liberator of Dec. 24th, to make up a serious and inexplicable deficiency of that

REPORT FROM THE LECTURING FIELD HUBBARDSTON, Jan. 5, 185 DEAR MR. GARRISON :

Perhaps you may be willing to vacate a corne the Liberator by inserting a few jottings from itineracy in the abolition field thus far. The meeting in the Orthodox church of this was very fully attended. Two of the clerges Rev. Mr. Allen, the pastor, and Rev. Mr. Maris

the Methodist church, were present, and took n the discussion. The audience at Westminster was quite h The Rev. Mr. Ames, Orthodox, who evinces interest in the Anti-Slavery movement, came is opened the meeting. I am under obligations hospitality of Mr. George Miles and Mr. John H wood, also to Mr. Josiah Puffer, for his genero,

ertions in behalf of the cause. I spoke at Gardner, South and Centre, in the R Messrs. Ashley's and Healy's churches, both of w were present and participated in the exercise reluctant soil had just been so thoroughly brol by Mr. Pillsbury's renovating plough, that the team which followed was well-nigh lost in the rows. It is to be hoped that the field mice, h done squeaking, were not unduly consoled be reatment as a novitiate could administer. Mr. A. Bent, a burning and shining light in this region, out regard to time or trouble, made arrange these meetings. To him, and also to John E. Esq., I am indebted for a very pleasant while there. A passage home was freely furni me by Mr. Rufus Warren, who, with his earnest charming wife, is a new recruit to the about

At Rutland, the people exhibited much inthe meeting. Rev. Mr. Baylies, Methodist, p gave me the ear of his congregation, and pledged desk on future occasions. The Abolitionish forget not the assembling of themselves to An Anti-Slavery Society has been formed, and lar sessions and discussions are held. It is 'a c on a hill.' I have been repeatedly welco homes of Esq. Flint and J. E. Estabrock, in the ter of whom the readers of the Liberator will nize one who fires such admirable poetical mo from the heights of Worcester North. The meet at Barre was held in the Town Hall, in foul wes with fair success, notwithstanding a leading m of the Methodist church, who professes to be an Abolitionist, gave out in advance that I should jure the cause of religion,' and that 'he would e me with all his might.' Dr. A. A. Howland, O dox, and Rev. Mr. Kimball of the Free Church, dered their cooperation. Mr. - Rice kindly unteered to take me to the next town.

The audience at Florence was quite as large a their small house could welcome. I am the del of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Hammond, who give abandar proof of their willingness to do good 'unto all to especially unto those who are of the household faith,' for my pleasant stay at their home. Also Mr. S. L. Hill for a passage thence to Northampt

In Princeton, my native town, Jesus in the sline could not be heard at his own altar. The Orthogen church, with which it has been my privilege pleasure to be associated more or less in the Sabbat School and missionary enterprises, the moment it w known I was an Abolitionist, slammed its door in face, while it allows South-side Adams to preach its pulpit, and break bread at its communion to Notwithstanding these facts, its pastor, who she the Anti-Slavery cause as 'the fly upon the wheel,' . the bark of the little dog in the street. he has a right to say he is anti-slavery, and nob has any right to deny it.' Still, the attends the hall was good, the contribution the largest ! received in any one town yet, and some, I hope such as shall be saved,' were awakened to the and action in this holy enterprise. Verily, the moves,' even in Princeton. That that the whisper of the Swiss walking up and down his ley, will bring down the avalanche ere long. ! C. Davis, a young man who stands firmly in his coshoes, and thinks for himself, rendered much as ance in getting up the meeting.

My appointments at Leominster, Centre and No were made by Mrs. F. H. Drake, of whose came devotion to the slave, and abundant and continu sacrifices in his behalf, the readers of the Liber need not be informed. Roy Mr Rerber of the l's tarian church, and his accomplished lady, gave their hearty support and God-speed. The Method and Orthodox ministers refused even to read the tices, the former giving as his reason that I was take ing God's time '-to rem bound with them.

The meeting at Stirling, though not very fully tended, comprised some earnest souls. Mr. Ch Breck, one of the 'Old Guard' in this vicinity, is nished valuable aid without solicitation. Rev. 1 Robbins, Baptist, opened the exercises, and she by his remarks, both in public and private, that felt keenly the wrongs of the slave, and the humi ating and guilty position of the Church as his opressor. Charles T. Mirick, Esq., a promising you man, in full sympathy with the Abolition move took a lively interest in the occasion, and tenden me the hospitalities of his home then and thereaft Mr. Thomas, of Oakdale, furnished his hall with charge, saying he had christened it 'Freedom Hall for such purposes. The Orthodox minister of Boyl ton gave up his usual Sunday evening services in half of the slave. The attendance at these pla was very fair. The meetings were called and pro ed for, at the expense of much time and travel, Mr. Thomas Martin, of West Boylston, one of E kiel's 'gap men,' who, though an Englishman, a born into the Anti-Slavery Church, has 'grown grace and in the knowledge of the truth, since coming one of the 'Lord's sacramental host,' are yet to trample all oppression in the dust in America. The ardor with which he espouses the cause humanity, and the prophetic attention with which and his devoted wife anticipate the wants of the guests, will not soon be forgotten by those whose private ilege it has been to share the comforts of their home

My meeting at Holden was called by Mr. Mass Smith, an Abolitionist, the living epistle of whose life is so well known and read of all men in his town that a pro-slavery D.D. persisted in giving the notice as 'Mr. Smith's meeting, -anti-slavery, probable being a term not familiar to a congregation whom pastor endorses the American Tract Society, liet J. H. Tilton, Baptist, gave me his presence, his parti cipation, and a kindly entertainment at his one

The Rev. Charles Kendall, Orthodox, of Peters ham, is thoroughly in earnest in his anti-slavery professions. Though it was a dismal stormy night, church was well filled. The lecture brought some Republicans to their feet, and resulted in quite a lively discussion. I am indebted to Mr. O. S. Brigham for making this appointment and all the neces

sary arrangements My audience at Baldwinville consisted of the sest and a lantern. The evening being exceedingly propitious, and other meetings occurring at the same time, we concluded to leave off before we begu The attendance at Templeton the following night at very good. Rev. Mr. Adams, Unitarian, and Ber. Dr. Sabin, Orthodox, were both present. Mr. Loss ard Smith generously provided for me in public and in private at this place.

Rev. Samuel May, Jr., your indefatigable General Agent, whose heart and hand and house are ever com to the call of humanity, has rendered me much sistance in getting up these and other meetings which mention has already been made in the Life

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Opportunity forded. On motion of mittees of Busin tem., be now ch On motion of officers be nomi The Presider ing, and the Soc On Business-S. May, Jr., S. On Finance-Moses Smith, A

Secretary pro Mr. GARRISO: 1. Resolved. ry, it is utterly i a true work of I 2. Resolved, North, with a fe ty years they he can Slavery.'
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of fugitive slaves will be quite generally signed in many of the towns that I have visited. Some tremble at the word 'treason,' but many are longing for ble at the action of the ble traitors to a slaveholding government. My own feelings, as well as the peerless examples My own to principle with which I have met in my of manny brief anti-slavery experience, compel me to say a word in respect of the social position of many Aboliuord in respect of the country position of many Aboliore readily, since, not long ago, I myself was standing by and 'consenting' unto their persecution. To all one's political ties at a single stroke, to cut are from the Church, with all its hallowed associanose, to confer not with flesh and blood, in order to be true to Jesus in the slave, is no trivial task. What Dante found written over the Inferno-

All hope abandon, ye who enter here 'has been terribly true of the Abolitionist in regard to has been deep land to Jesus to Jesus to Jesus to Jesus to Jesus night, but few can profess him before the world. Most who cry 'hosanna' in the streets of Jerusalem will crucify their Lord upon Calvary. I rejoice that so many have had strength to go without the camp, many his reproach, to take the part of religion and ostice against apostate religious and political insti-Of that humble but courageous spirit, ' uprig t before God and downright before men,' of that partial philanthropy which embraces all mankind as the sky enfolds the earth, of that heroic and saintsion to principle which will not be dissevered its object but by calamity or death, I have never met such illustrations before. It is the old martyr spirit, the real Puritan fortitude, which, but for these would have become extinct among us. Verily, they have their reward. Despised and rejected of their own, they have ' meat to eat the world knows not of."

For whom the heart of man shuts out, raightway the heart of God takes in.

It needs no uncommon foresight to discern that these hated and reviled 'Comeouters' are the 'ten men who shall save their city." Yours, for the war,

WORCESTER SOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Worcester County South Dicision Anti-Slavery Society was held at Washburn Hall, Worcester, on Sunday, Jan. 9th. The meeting was called to order, at 11 o'clock, A. M., by the President, Effingham L. Capron.

W. L. Garrison read portions of the fifth and Scripture history, when thus read in connexion, preanted a very striking contrast, and constituted a most appropriate and instructive 'lesson for the day'; first, showing the prostrate and suffering condition of the oppressed children of Israel, ground into the dust the exactions of their task-masters, and ready to faint and fall in their extremity of despair, -next, the thumphant song of that same people, as they marched, a great host, out of the land of oppression, and looked back upon their pursuers overwhelmed in utter

Opportunity for prayer, vocal or silent, was af-

On motion of Samuel May, Jr., Voted, That Committees of Business and Finance, and a Secretary pro tom., be now chosen.

On motion of Abby K. Foster, Voted, That these officers be nominated by the Chair. The President accordingly nominated the following, and the Society confirmed the same :-

On Business-W. L. Garrison, T. W. Higginson, S. May, Jr., S. S. Foster, P. Pillsbury. On Finance-Daniel S. Whitney, Sarah E. Wall, Moses Smith, Abby Kelley Foster.

Secretary pro tem .- Samuel May, Jr. Mr. Garrison presented for discussion the follow-

1. Resolved, That so long as the religious countenance and influence of THE NORTH is given to slavery, it is utterly in vain to expect its overthrow, or that a true work of Repentance can be done in the South. 2. Resolved, That the so-called Churches of the North, with a few exceptions, still are, what for twenty years they have been, 'The Bulwarks of Ameri-

and are consequently, in the strictest sense, the eneof God, and Christ, and Humanity.

4. Resolved, That we accept the taunting admonition of Southern slaveholders, 'Mind your own business!' and it is our business, and the business of the people of the North, to see that we neither oppress nor oneive at oppression, that we reduce to practice the self-evident truths' of the Declaration of Independence, that we ' hide the outcast and bewray not him that wandereth,' that we make our soil free to every fugitive slave who stands upon it, and that we cleanse ourselves from all blood-guiltiness.

5. Resolved, That it is the wildest incoherency, on the part of the South, in one breath to charge us of the North with meddling with that which does not oncern us, and for which we are not responsible; and in the next, to remind us of the proslavery guarantees we have given her, and insist upon our fulfilling them to the letter-requiring us to allow the slave-hunter to seize his victims in any part of our Northern domains,-to recognize slave property as valid as any other property in all the territories of the Union,-to perpetuate a slave representation in Congress,-to guarantee the suppression of every slave insurrection, even by the strong arm of the national government, if need be,-to consent to the ission into the Union of as many slave States as can be created, and however created,-and to aid in the extension of slavery by the acquisition of new erritory, obtained whether by purchase, bribery, per- ed to \$22.

nvasion, or conquest. 6. Resolved, That it is the rightful business and imperative duty of the people of the North, without deto withdraw themselves from their present alliace with the Southern traffickers in human fleshto proclaim the Union between the free States and slave States at an end, and to take such measures for the formation of a Northern Union as shall be in accordance with the principles of justice, humanity, and impartial liberty.

PARKER PILLSBURY addressed the meeting. He ommented on the fact, that the Spiritualists of Worester, who ordinarily held their meetings in the same hall where he was now speaking, and who profess to anti-slavery, were, with very few exceptions, absent from this anti-slavery meeting. He glanced at the condition and growth of the Spiritualists, and instiated a pretty searching inquiry as to the influence of his 'new sect' upon the Anti-Slavery movement. Where, he asked, are the Spiritualists of Worcester?

A Voice. Half of your audience are Spiritualists. Mr. PILLSBURY. I doubt it not; perhaps three warters are. And yet I may still ask, as was asked Tone of old, 'Were there not ten cleansed? but here are the nine?"

Mr. GARRISON did not rise to call Mr. Pillsbury to order, but to suggest that we should apply to Spiritalism precisely the same rule that we apply to other eligious bodies, and no other. If there is any proof f a pro-slavery attitude or action in Spiritualism, let be known, and the rebuke duly administered. He ad closely observed this question, and he found among intelligent and cool-judging persons a difference of opinion; some think that the influence of Spiritualim is favorable, others that it is unfavorable, to the 10 m :h of anti-slavery. Let us have all the evidence

ABAY KELLEY FOSTER said that in Worcester many, who had been warmly interested in the Anti-Slavery and claimed that Spiritalism was all that was necessary, and, in itself, the
end of the law for righteousness.

(1) I shall abide by and execute the Constitution and laws by
the aid of an armed police—i. e., by swords, guns,
the aid of an armed police—i. e., by swords, guns,
cannon balls and bombshells in the hands of what he
would call 'an armed police.

The State has organic and statute laws. The sole and

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN GEORGIA.

The Columbus (Ga.) Times of Saturday contains
the first particulars that have reached us of the catastrophe to the passenger train from Columbus to
Macon. The accident occurred about 5 o'clock in the
morning. The Times says:—

The State has organic and statute laws. The sole and

Murder and Lynch Law.—On the 24th ult., Mr.

S. B. Thombill who resided near Troy, Mo., page.

The Total Accident of Columbus (Ga.) Times of Saturday contains
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Macon. The accident occurred about 5 o'clock in the
morning. The Times says:—

Murder and Lynch Law.—On the 24th ult., Mr.

S. B. Thombill who resided near Troy, Mo., page. who had been warmly interested in the Anti-Slavery and laws, as I understand them.

(2) I shall execute the Constitution and laws by

end of the law for righteousness.

Mr. Garkison proceeded. He referred to the Scripture history which he had read, and showed how single object of a Governor is to execute those laws, and strikingly pertinent it is to the present actual condition of our nation. The nature and spirit of the opposes always the same. The hope of the oppressed is also the same.

T. W. Higginson commented briefly on the re-was called upon to say whether he would execute the

marks which had been made on Spiritualism. The laws as he understood them, or as the majority of theory of the Spiritualists was, that every Spiritualist voters, or the court, or somebody else, understoo ought to be a good man, and a true reformer, in every them. His invariable, and, in my opinion, only just direction. In the infirmity of human nature, this was noble and manly answer was, in substance. (viewed not always the case. Mr. H. wished also to state a fact, which showed, he thought, as Mr. Pillsbury had understand them. I will recognize and execute no said, that a real danger did threaten the Spiritual decree as law which sanctions slavery or slave-huntmovement. The fact is this: among the Spiritualist ing, or any thing which I deem unjust and inhuman papers and publications is one,—he would not name As Governor of New York, I shall be guided only and to have the largest circulation of any. He had God, as I receive and worship Him, as I do, as a pri-recently been invited to contribute to that paper, but vate man, and not by God as he is understood and

one of the leading Spiritual papers, which he had felt guided by my opinions as to what is just and equita-obliged to place, and had placed, in the Liberator's ble, and as conformed to what I deem the will of

Adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M. AFTERNOON. The Committee on Nomination of Officers reported as follows :-

President. EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON.

Vice Presidents-JoSIAH HENSHAW, West Brook- couted in the State, even though I should cause the field; Moses Sawin, Southboro'; ADELINE H. How- streets to run down with blood. ALDRICH, Upton; Moses Buffum, Oxford. Treaturer-SARAH E. WALL, Worcester.

Auditor-ALFRED WYMAN, Worcester. Secretary-WILLIAM A. WILSON, Worcester.

W. L. Garrison read portions of Allen, Esek Pitts, Millbury; E. D. Draper, Milford; I can come to no other conclusion than this, that if. Millville; Nancy B. Hill, Blackstone; Sylvester C. power of the sword, he would use it only to execute Fay, Southboro; William Doane, Charlton.

> be chosen. manner in support of the first three resolutions.

land, and commented at length on the fact, as pub-lished triumphantly in the New York Observer, that the American Tract Society had received a larger dening the hearts of our own people, and of the forof a free and republican government for the people which you quoted. of a free and republican government for the people of other lands. He made a stirring and effective appeal to all present to make no compromise, in the regard to this matter.

HENRY C. WRIGHT. least particular, with the slavery, or the pro-slavery,

of the country. ABBY KELLEY FOSTER said her principle was to THE TROUBLES IN SOUTH-WEST MISSOUattack the enemy nearest to her. The churches, or-

ty years they have been, 'The Bulwarks of American Slavery.'

2. Resolved, That, among those guilty churches, those of Worcester and vicinity, whether Trinitarian or Unitarian, Evangelical or otherwise, which, for so many years, have been utterly deaf to the cry of the enslaved, and utterly dumb as respects God's laws against oppression and the oppressor, are pre-eminent, against oppression and the oppressor, are pre-eminent, and are consequently in the strictest sense, the energian state of the control of the fact that one of his little boys had tied a ribon around the control of the fact that one of his little boys had tied a ribon around the control of the source of Mr. Hicklen, belonged to the Lawrence estate. They also took horses, mules and their property to an unknown amount. While this yat ranspiring on the north side of the little Osage, on the south side another and more revelting scene was being enacted.

A party made this eare of Mr. Hicklen, belonged to the Lawrence estate. They also took horses, mules and when you have reported to an unknown amount. While this yat ranspiring on the north side of the little Osage, on the south side another and more revelting scene was being enacted.

A party made their appearance at the house of a Mr. David Cruse, and stole a negro, and while doing this, he very naturally endeavored to defend himself, but could not discharge his revolver, owing to the fact that one of his little boys had tied a ribon around the property to an unknown amount. While this yat ranspiring on the north side of the little Osage, on the order of Mr. Hicklen, belonged to the Lawrence estate. They also took horses, mules and when you have removed to be a ribon and the property to an unknown amount. While this yat ranspiring on the north side of the little Osage, on the lower of a Mr. David Cruse, and stole a negro, and while doing the Republican party, its influence of Mr. Hicklen, belonged to the lawrence estate. They also took horses, mules and the property to an unknown amount. While this

When Mr. Pillsbury had concluded, Mr. Garrison took the platform, and spoke for nearly an hour in an eloquent and foreible manner, in criticism of the various political parties and their platforms. He was a very natural consequence, this produced an an eloquent and forcible manner, in criticism of the various political parties and their platforms. He said the next platform of the National Democratic party will advocate the application of the principles of the Dred Scott decision to the free States, by which slaveholding will be tolerated as constitutional all over the Union, same as the holding of any other other claimed property; and will also advocate the repeal of the law prohibiting the African slave trade; and also favor the annexation of all the rest of Mexico and Central America to the Union, after converting it all into slave territory, by importing slaves there, &c. The Republican party Mr. Garrison thought (on account of its compromising spirit) was not a great way in advance of the Democratic.

not a great way in advance of the Democratic. He urged an immediate dissolution of the Union as the great remedy for existing pro-slavery evils. The iniquitous provisions of the Fagitive Slave Law were dwelt upon. He advocated the passage of a law here

'But his (Smith's) error is in seeking to get possession of the sword and purse of the State, that he may compel all the people into subjection to what he deems just and right. He would be invested with power to force upon all his convictions of truth and right, and compel all to see and worship God as he sees and worships Him. His conception of love, of truth, of hamanity, of God, he would enforce upon the State, at the point of the bayonet, and by cannon balls and bombshells.'

You say, 'if Mr. Wright has any grounds for the above assertion, it is but right that I too should know it.' Certainly yea should; so should all who honest-ble that half that number will collect. How many men Mongomery will be able to collect,

above assertion, it is but right that I too should know it.' Certainly yet a should; so should all who honestly and earnestly labor, as does Mr. Smith and his friends, to base governmental institutions on principles of equal and immutable justice and right.

The following is Mr. Smith a theory of government as I have received it from his lips and pen—at least, so far as your charge of injustice against me is concerned.

He asked the people of New York to make him Governor of the State. To induce them to vote for him, he told them, honestly, frankly, and in a manty way, what he would do, and by what principles he should be ruled, as Governor, should they think best to make him one. Among other things, he said, in substance—

Among other things, he said, in substance—

and contend in the vicining Kanass. I think it is not probable that they are many men Mongomery will be able to collect, it is impossible to conjecture, but probably three or four hundred.

It is not probable that the killing of Cruse was premeditated; but finding himself attacked by robbers, he resisted, as was natural, and as he had a right to do and that he was shot down remorselessly by the fiend who had attacked him.

I have yet to see the first Free State man of position in or around Osa vatomic, who does not condemn, in the strongest terms, any going into Missouri or committing depredations. Some are or opinion that it was done in retaliation for the repeated outrages suffered by the people of Lynn and Bourbon counties at the hands of those across the line.

What will be the upshot of this affair it is impossible to conjecture, but probable that the hunds of those conjecture, but probable that the killing four purposable that the wants of the or opicture, but probable that the killing four purposable that the killing four purposable that the killing four probable that the killing four purposable that the killing four probable that the killing four probable that the killing four probable that the was not conjecture, but probable that the kill

tirely forsaken anti-slavery, and claimed that Spirit-the aid of an armed police—i. e., by swords, guns, ualiem was all that was necessary, and, in itself, the

now, -which claims to be at the head of them all, by justice, truth, right, equity, or, in other words, by with the provise that he should say nothing on the worshipped by slaveholders and their allies, or by subject of slavery!

Mr. Garrison said that there had been articles, in shall do what I deem right and just. My will, as Refuge of Oppression, together with other pro-sla- God, and not the will of the Legislature, the Court or the people, must be my law of life as Governor, as
The following were chosen a Committee to nomiit is my law of life as a man. As Governor, I shall nate officers for the ensuing year :- Samuel May, Jr., execute what, in my judgment, is law, not what is Abby Kelley Foster, Adeline H. Howland, Benjamin deemed law by Congress, by the Legislature, by the P. Rice, Esek Pitts, Alfred Wyman, Sarah R. May, Court, nor by the majority of the voters. What I Rufus Rockwood, Sarah F. Earle. point of the bayonet, and with cannon balls and bombshells; and what others deem law, if it would consign the poorest black babe in the State to slave-ry, and authorize slave-hunting and kicnapping, or even permit these outrages, I would trample beneath my feet, and prevent such unjust laws from being ex-

LAND, Worcester; ADIN BALLOU, Milford; CLARK Is not this a fair and just statement of Mr. Smith's theory of a 'righteous civil government, so far as his rule of action as Governor is concerned, and as to the means by which, in case of necessity, he would enforce that rule? I have heard him speak repeated-Executive Committee-Abby Kelley Foster, John ly on this subject during the past ten years, and read H. Crane, Sarah Folger Earle, Worcester; Abijah his letters and speeches, as cor.ected by himself, and Samuel May, Jr. Leicester; Maria P. Fairbanks, as Governor of New York, he were invested with the what his own soul decided to be law, and to prevent These were unanimously approved, and declared to the execution of any enactment of the Legislature or decree of the Courts which he deemed a violation SAMUEL MAY, Jr., spoke in an earnest and forcible of law. Mr. Smith regards nothing as law, to be observed by him, whether acting as a man or a Gover-W. L. Garrison spoke of the false religion of the nor, which, in his judgment and conscience, is opposed

contribution to its funds, during the past year, than accept the substance, if not the wording of the two ever before. He spoke, at length, of the ruinous influence slavery is exerting all the world over, -har- I have just grounds for saying of him, as a Governor eigners who come among us: crushing out the hope word I have said in this letter, or in the one from

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

attack the enemy nearest to her. The churches, orthodox or heterodox, have no representatives here. The Tract Society, and Board of Missions, were not here. The Democrats—not here. She must speak to the Republicans present; to the members of that party who made one of the earliest Mexican fillibusters (Col. Fremont) their leader; to those Republicans who are swearing to uphold the present Union with the slaveholders of the South.

Mrs. Foster was succeeded by Parker Pillsbury, who occupied the time till four o'clock, when the meeting adjourned till seven in the evening.

Evening. The President repeated the invitation to the RI AND SOUTHERN KANSAS.

It appears that, for several weeks past, several negroes in Vernon county, Mo., living near the Kansas tine, in the neighborhood of Little Osage, have been arranging to run away from their mastery, and, with the view, one of their number, called Jim, belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hicklan, had crossed over to Barnesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling brooms, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions. On Monday night, the 25th inst. a company of about twenty or twenty-five made their appearance at the houses of Mr. Hicklan and Isaac Larne, from each of whom five negroes were taken, five of whom, in the care of Mr. Hicklan, belonged to the Lawrence estate. They also took horses, mules and the neighborhood of Little Osage, have been arranging to run away from their mastery, and, with the view, one of their number, called Jim, belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hicklan arranging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hicklan arranging to the neighborhood of Little Osage, have been arranging to run away from their mastery, and, with the view, one of their number, called Jim, belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hicklan arranging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hicklan arranging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of

that one of his littl

dwelt upon. He advocated the passage of a law here similar to that in Vermont, where the slave, the moment he reached her soil, whether a fugitive or brought there by his master, was declared to be free as long as he remained there.

When Mr. Garrison had concluded, the resolutions were adopted, and the Society adjourned.

The collections by the Finance Committee amounted to \$22.

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President.

WM. ALEX. WILSON, Secretary. EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President.

WM. ALEX. WILSON, Secretary.

Icaped over the fence and made his way to the woods. After pursuing his way for a mile or so, Mr. Bloomfield obtained a horse of a friend, and reached this place yesterday morning, and in the evening learned that every thing that Hamilton could lay his hands upon had been given to the flames, probably to the amount of \$15,000. He has about five hundred acres of land, and about \$1800 in cash, buried, which he thinks the ruffians cannot reach.

What has become of his family he does not know. He has two sons, men grown, who, if they have not made good their escape, have shared the fate of Baily.

On his way to the town, Mr. Bloomfield learned that Montgomery was arming to repel the invaders,

to the bottom, and one car was thrown upon it in the stream.

The scene was truly appalling. The passengers, half awakened from sleep, found themselves enclosed within the narrow limits of a car, struggling for their lives. It is not known whether there was a window up in the car or not, nor can the passengers who were saved or rescued give any account of their manner of escape. The stream was sufficiently deep to hide the car had it sunk, and the height of the bridge from the water (30 feet ordinarily) was so great as to cause the car to turn over in the swollen torrent. There were about twenty-three persons, including the engineer, firemen and brakemen upon the train. Of this number, fourteen are known to have found a watery grave.

grave.

'It is supposed that some of the bodies have not yet been recovered.

'The passenger car floated down the stream, and, as in the passenger car floated down the stream, and, as in the passenger car floated down the stream, and, as in the passenger car floated down the stream, and, as in the passenger car floated down the stream, and, as in the passenger car floated down the stream, and, as in the passenger car floated down the stream, and, as in the passenger car floated down the stream, and, as in the passenger car floated down the stream, and, as in the passenger car floated down the stream, and, as in the passenger car floated down the stream, and, as in the passenger car floated down the stream, and, as in the passenger car floated down the stream, and, as in the passenger car floated down the stream, and, as in the passenger car floated down the stream, and, as in the passenger car floated down the stream, and, as in the passenger car floated down the stream, and, as in the passenger car floated down the stream, and, as in the passenger car floated down the stream, and, as in the passenger car floated down the stream, and, as in the passenger car floated down the stream, and, as in the footen, has occurred at Fostoria, Penn. The mother went to the stable to milk her cows, and while she was gone, her three children, who had been locked in, set the house on fire, and were all burnt to death.

Mortality of Boston for 1858.—The exact number of deaths in Boston for the year 1858 was 3840, a decrease of 128 from the year 1859. A considerable number of aged people, principally females, have died during the year, and one person is stated to have reached the advanced age of one hundred years.

I'M. Snell, the Conductor, had his nose broken by the fall of the car, though saving his life.

'Mr. Snell, the Conductor, had his nose broken by the fall of the car, though saving his life.

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'The bodies for the lost cannot

REINHART LYNCHED.—Le Seur, Dec. 28, 1858.—About 10 o'clock on yesterday morning, a mob of thirty or forty men, mostly hailing from Rice county, arrived at Lexington, and demanded the keys of the prison in which the murderer Reinhart was confined. The efforts of the Sheriif and his Deputy to preserve the dignity of the law were in vain, and the jail was soon opened. The poor wretch, inspired with the strength of a desperate man, tore his right hand free, through a heavy gyve of iron, and seizing the leg of cast iron stove, stood at bay with his face towards the door. Being a tall, muscular man, the lynchers, for a while, dared not enter. After a short consultation, they tore down the gable end of the log jail, and assailed him in the rear. Finding all hopes of resistance vain, Reinflart lost all heart, and fell upon the floor in a fit. Taking the senseless body in a sleigh, the whole party proceeded out of the village, a mile and a half, and attaching a rope to his neck, threw it over a tree, and hauled him up. The noose was not tight, and the lynchers lowered the body to adjust it more securely. Reinhart now came to his senses, REINHART LYNCHED .- Le Seur Dec 98 1859 tight, and the tynchers lowered the body to adjust it more securely. Reinhart now came to his senses, sprang to his feet, and earnestly asserted his perfect innocence of the murdered Bodell. Seeing that their ears were closed against his entreaties, he changed his tone, and declared his rendiness to die. At his request, a bystander was called on to pray, and after a short prayer, the murderer was again hauled up.—

Minnesote Statesman.

Worthy of it;

That cards of invitation will be placed at the Anti-Slavery offices and at the Booksellers' shops for the convenience of the guests; and each card, previously inscribed with the name and address of the person presenting it, will insure a cordial reception;

That cloak-rooms will be arranged to save the guests

STATISTICS OF THE YEAR. By railroad accidents in the United States in 1858, 103 persons were killed, and 229 were injured.

By steamboat accidents, on the lakes and rivers in 1858, there was occasioned a loss of 364 lives.

The losses by fire in the United States in 1858, excluding all losses less than \$10,000, make an aggregate of \$12,000,000.

citating all fosses less than \$10,000, make an aggregate of \$12,000,000.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia for the year 1858, was 10,902, showing a decrease of 48 from the mortality of the previous year.

The St. Louis Democrat contains a statement, care-

The St. Louis Democrat contains a statement, carefully pre-ared by a gentleman conversant with the subject, of the principal disasters that have occurred on the Western rivers during the year 1858. The following is a recapitulation of the details given:—

Steamboats sunk,

burnt,

exploded,

exploded,

value of property by the same, \$1,924,000

An average to each boat of about \$25,000

A SLAVE HUNT. Greene county, in Pennsylvania, is

A Chase.—A party of runaway slaves passed near town on yesterday morning, consisting of three men and two women. About 12 o'clock, the owner and his hired company, consisting of twelve or fifteen horsemen, arrived in hot pursuit after them. They, in company with the Steries of the steries o notemen, arrived in not pursue area than a major in company with the Sheriff and several of our citizens, pursued on, but as we go to press before they have returned, we cannot tell whether they have captured the poor fugitives or not.'

Brital Assault.—Inc 110n. 11. D. Campbell was assaulted on the night of the 4th instant, and very seriously injured. He was on his way from his office to his room, in Hamilton, Ohio, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, when he was approached from behind, by some unknown person, and struck down with a slung-shot, or some similar instrument. He did not recover consciousness until about 3 o'clock, lying in ety, to redeem pledge, \$35. the street some two hours. His injuries are very serious, the skull being broken in. On the 6th instant it is stated that he conversed rationally only at intervals, his mind wandering most of the time.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 11 .- More Slavers Discharged. —A private despatch from Charleston says that the cases of the crew of the Ketch Brothers, charged with slave trading, were taken up in the U. S. District Court to-day, and the Grand Jury ignored the bills of

CHERTER, Orange Co., N. Y., Jan. 10.—Two men, one named Vincent Arnold, and the other supposed to be from Poughkeepsie, were instantly killed by the express train, while crossing the track this evening, at this place. Their bodies were horribly mangled.

Brussels states that a translation of Uncle Tom's Cabin has just been published in that city, but that the Protestant sentiments expressed in the work have been changed into Romish ones. Thus, the reason assigned for the cruel whipping of Tom by the ferocious Legree is, that Tom believed in the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception!

W. M. and M. A. Dutcher, do. to redeem pledge, Joshua Perry, Hanson, 5, at Harwich 82, Rec'd from W. L. Garrison, for collections at Cummington, 50 40 SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Treas. Mass. A. S. Society.

Some of the Georgia and Alabama journals call M Strakosch a 'Kansas shrieker,' insinuate that he gave concerts in aid of the Free Soilers in the Territory, and desire that a license be denied him to perform TICK, on Sunday next, 16th inst., afternoon and with his opera troupe.

More American Slavers Coptured.—A letter from Havena states that the schooner Kate Ellen, formerly of Pertland, and brig Rufus Searle, formerly of New Orleans, have both been captured on the African coast by British cruisers.

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak on American Slavery as follows:—

West Brookfield, Saturday eve'g, Jan. 15. Sunday, day and eve'g, 16. Monday eve'g, 17. Monday eve'g, 18. Monday eve'g, 18.

Slave Insurrection.—The Memphis Appeal of the 17th ult. gives an account of a recent insurrection on the slave plantation of Col. Dandridge, of De Soto county, Miss. The negroes numbered nearly one hundred, and they were so violent that the owner and his overseer were obliged to take refuge in the house, and bar the doors.

Warren, Ware, Brookfield, Brookfield, North Brookfield.

A Double Tragedy.—In Barry county, Michigan, a few days since, a singing-master had a difficulty in his school with some rowdies, and dismissed his school. As the master was going out, one of the rowdies stabbed him dead on the spot. A young man caught up a stick, and, striking the assasin a blow, killed him at the Brick Church, on Sunday evening, Jan. 23.

POPULAR SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for a drink of water. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and nothing but rain averted from her the horrible fate of being buried slive.

POPULAR SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

Dr. Symisgron Brown's new lecture, entitled Chemistry no Mystery, is now ready for delivery before Lyceums, &c.

REFERENCES.—Wendell Phillips, Alderman Wightman, Rev. Thomas Starr King, Dr. J. V. C. Smith.

IP Both branches of the Legislature on Saturday last made choice of Hon. John Morrissey, of Plymouth, for Sergeant-at-Arms, in place of Benjamin Stevens, the incumbent of the office for the past quarter of sections.

ter of a century.

A young able-bodied Fugitive, from the South, wants a place. He can take care of cattle, drive providing for the incarceration of free negro sailors while their vessels are in port.

A young able-bodied Fugitive, from the South, wants a place. He can take care of cattle, drive horses, wait and tend, chop wood, or work on a farm. Apply to R. F. WALLCUT, Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, or by letter to FRANCIS JACKSON.

Macon. The accident occurred about 5 o'clock in the morning. The Times says:—

'The two trains, the one from Columbus and the other to Macon, had passed at the station, and the former was passing over a bridge at Randall's creek, if the morning of the rushed on his master with a large knife, and fifteen miles from this city, when the culvert gave way, precipitating the whole train into the swollen, angry stream below. It was quite dark, and the rain was falling in torrents. The engine immediately sank to the bottom, and one car was thrown upon it in the stream.

The regree was taken to Troy, and confined in jail. The affair caused much excitement in the county, and on Saturday, a very large number of persons collected at Troy, repaired to the jail, took the murderer out, and lynched him, by but not stream.

O, Accursed Rum!—John H. Warland, well known in Claremont and all over our State, as one of the best political editors in the country, is now in the Insane Hospital at South Boston, the victim of intemerance. What a sad commentary have we here upon the effects of rum-drinking! Ultimate wretchedness and ruin are as sure to follow it as darkness and gloom are to follow the light of day. A more lovely companion and a more interesting family never gladdened the heart of man, than were once in the possession of our old friend and associate.—Claremont (N. H.) Advocate.

To the Editor of the Liberator. DEAR SIR: In answer to the many inquiries con-

That cloak-rooms will be arranged to save the guests the risk of remaining in their street dress in a warmed and lighted apartment;
That the evening invitations will be issued for half-

past 7 o'clock; but the guests will be welcome at any moment during the evening, and a short visit gladly received if a long one is impossible on account of other engagements; (respecting the day-arrangements, further notice hereafter;)

That all who are prevented from being present in person, especially friends from the South, are entreated to accompany their subscriptions by a short letter, that may give information and encouragement to their Northern coadjutors in this great work of national progress and improvement;

That, while renewing the invitation to all, this oc-19 casion, as an oppertunity for subscription merely, is 9 exclusively commended to those who have never ha-59 bitually subscribed elsewhere; to those who are just beginning to appreciate the importance of the cause that has done so much for their benefit, without their having, as yet, made a pecuniary contribution becoming famous as the scene of slave-hunting expeditions from Virginia; and citizens join in the chase with great alacrity, as if they delighted in the sport. For instance, in the Greene County Republican we and who are now relied mon to continue their side. and who are now relied upon to continue their aid by

> A Startling Truth !- Hundreds die annually from neglected coughs and colds, when, by the use of a single bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, their lives might be preserved to a green old old age.

> 17 TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts, from December 1, 1858, to January 1

ety, to redeem pledge, \$50 00
Also, donation, 57 00-107 00 Rec'd from C. C. Burleigh, for collections :-At Sauthampton, 59c, Montgomery 1 20, Knightsville 2 42, S. Worthington

Ninghastine 2 2, 440
1 98, West Farms, Northampton, 60c, Middlefield 29c, 0 89
Smith's Hollow 32c, West Cummington 1 14, Hawley 35, 1 87 Rec'd from S. May, Jr., for collections :-From E. D. and Anna T. Draper, Hope-dale, balance of pledge, 50 00 Geo. and Hannah B. Draper, do. to

Geo. and Hannan 2. 50 00 redeem pledge, in part, 50 00 W. M. and M. A. Dutcher, do. to 50 00

Saturday eve'g, Jan. 15. Sunday, day and eve'g, "16. Monday eve'g, "17. Thursday eve'g, "20. Sunday "23. HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings

in Middleboro', on Sunday, Jan. 16, all day and evening.
Subjects.—What shall we do to be saved? The existence, location and occupation of man in his disembodied state.

POPULAR SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

wants immediate employment. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill. Dec, 31. TO THE FRIENDS OF THE FUGITIVE.

JAMESTOWN INSTITUTE.

JAMESTOWN INSTITUTE.

IN May last, we opened our School with only one pupil as boarder, and no prospect of a second; with no expression of confidence in our peculiar method from any one, and without counsel or aid. We have now twenty-eight pupils in the family, four Assistant Teachers, a Matron, and a lady to superintend the wardrobe of the children. We daily receive letters of inquiry from all parts of the country—more than we can properly answer. Each month our family has been larger than the preceding, and as happy a family as we ever saw together. Each week we have promise of more, and a greater work opens before us than we can possibly ferivorm

Our method is original and very peculiar. We Our method is original and very peculiar. We never reward merit nor punish transgression, but have more confidence than ever that 'the rank weeds that infest the moral character of children will wither and die' in an atmosphere of love and purity. We never assign lessons to be committed to memory, but our pupils give their own thoughts in their own words, and go to their books as they go to the table for the food they need and crave. To a great extent we have won them from mere play to a great extent we have won them from mere play to a great extent that develop as well as entertain. The sexes associate with a freedom, purity and beauty we are proud to have observed and examined.

A few weeks ago, a stranger whom we had never before seen, called on us and carefully inquired into our method, and we have just received his 'Christmas gift' of \$100, as an expression of his appreciation of our plan and method. This led us to publish this circular, believing our movement to be domanded by human progress, and that others desire to aid such an Institution.

With the donation received we shall found a Juvenile Library, and we invite donations of juvenile and scientific books and periodicals, and especially of tools and specimens for a Geological Cabinet. We shall welcome pecuniary aid in any form. If ten persons would take scholarships for one year, it might double the practical value of the labors of five teachers.

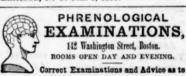
More than all, we need an energetic and loving man to unite with us in this work—a manly man, who can relieve us of all duties except the school and general care. We need a Matron who knows she has love enough to soothe the troubled spirits of children, and strengthen their good resolutions.

S. Albro, Esq., of Buffalo, and A. E. Newton of Boston, have spent some time with us, and know something of our plans and purposes. Our patrons are: With the donation received we shall found a Juve-

are:
George Kellog, 8 University place, New York City.
J. Seymour Brown, 112 Lex. Ac.
M. S. Roberts, Esq., Pekin, Niagara Co., N. Y,
Dr. C. Parker, Fredonia, Chaut. Co.,
Dr. J. F. Carter, Laona,
J. G. Rood, Esq., Brigham,
David McWethy, Wethersfield Spring,
Dr. S. B. Mottler, Hartford, Conn. David McWethy, Wethersfield Spring, Dr. S. R. Mettler, Hartford, Conn. Asa H. Rogers, Esq., Waterbury, "Wm. Ritchie, Esq., Springfield, Mass. Amand S. Brett, St. Louis, Mo. William Paul, Esq., Peru, Ill. J. L. McCormic, Esq., "Dr. J. F. Weeks, "Mrs. H. Whitehead, "Jesse Blinn, Esq., Rockford, Ill. L. M. Stephyn Fen, Clescolard, Ohio.

J. M. Sterling, Esq., Rockford, Ill.
J. M. Sterling, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
C. J. Fox, Esq. Foxburg, Forest Co., Pa.
Louis Belrose. Philadelphia, Pa. We refer inquirers to any of the above, but more especially to the school and family, where we shall welcome the most careful inquiry and the most faith-

Jamestown, N. Y. Jan. 1, 1859.



Choice of Occupation. Health, Habits and Diet. Matrimonial Adaptation. Children — their management. Choice of Help, Clerks, &c. 6th. Self-Improvement in general.

As a matter of convenience, Daguerrectypes may be at our regular price.

CLASSES are in operation during the Fall, Winter, and Spring. Students can enter at any time, and be thoroughly omitfied for PAGCICLA EXAMERIE.

LECTURES. Invitations to lecture in any of the cities, towns, or villages of New England, before Lyceums, or otherwise, will be considered, and when practicable

BOOKS on Phrenology, Physiology, Water Cure, and Tells' publications, at wholesale and retail.

IMPROVED PHRENOLOGICAL BUST D. P. BUTLER,

(LATE FOWLER, WELLS & CO.) DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHER RY.

Ballou's Pictorial of 29th July says- Realizing the true sense of responsibility attaching to the Editor and Publisher of a widely circulated journal, we should deem it little less than a crime to recom mend any medical compound, the real value of which we could not conscientiously endorse. This balsamic compound has become a home fixture; and all persons who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their Coughs, Colds, Bronchial or Pulmonary Complaints, make use of this unequalled malady.'

The following Certificate from a distinguished gentleman is equally conclusive :-From the Rev. Henry Wood, formerly Editor of the Congregational Journal, Concord, N. H., more recently American Consul at Beyroot, Syria, and now

Chaplain in the Navy. Concord, N. H., March 2.

Messus. Seth Fowle & Co.: Gentiemen—Two years ago, a sudden and violent attack upon my lungs confined me to my bed for several weeks, and, when I recovered, I was so much oppressed by difficulty in breathing, that I was often unable to sleep or rest upon a bed at night. The suffering was extreme, and, judging from the inefficiency of the remedies used, I supposed the disease incurable. Being persuaded to try a bottle of Wistar's Balasm of Wild Cherry, without confidence in its efficacy, I found the difficulty almost entirely removed before one bottle was used up. Suppathy with my fellow-sufferers induces me to make this public statement, and to recommend the article to others similarly afflicted.

With respect, yours, truly,

HENRY WOOD. CONCORD, N. H., March 2.

HENRY WOOD. None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., BOSTON and for sale by dealers in Medicine in nearly every town in New England.

Dec. 23—4tis

TWO FREE LECTURES EVERY WEEK,

AT LINDEN HALL, 16 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, BY MISS S. D. CARMAN, Physiological, Mechanical & Pathological Physician.

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and visitors, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Beware of imposition practised by pretenders
who recommend worthless and useless articles.
Ol 6m

John Quincy Adams.

JUST PUBLISHED, by BELA MARSH, 14
Bromfield Street, Boston, in one large handsome octave volume of 459 pages, 'Twelse Messages from the Spirit John Quincy Anaka,' through Joseph D. Siles, Medium, to Josinh Brigham, Quincy—written in the peculiar handwriting of Mr. Adams.

This unique work contains the autographs of Mr. Adams, Mrs. Abigail Adams, and George Washington—first, as recorded by themselves when in the body—and second, as written by them through medimisutic agency.

POETRY.

TO EVERY SOUTHERN LADY. Hearest thou no solemn murmur In thy deepest, secret heart, Whispering thee thy darker sister In thy nature bears her part? Seest thou not that what degrades her, Puts all womanhood to shame? If thy sister be a chattel,

Thine own nature is the same. They are daughters of thy Father; Sisters, they, of Christ thy Lord: Mightier who, than God, their Father? Who makes void thy Master's word

Rouse thee, rouse thee, Southern Lady! Listen to that whispering voice, Pleading for thy outraged sisters-Make the 'better part' thy choice.

Free them from their cruel bondage, Thou thyself wilt be more free; Raise the 'chattel' to a woman, Nearer angels thou wilt be. Tenterden, (England.)

THE ANGEL'S VISIT. BY CHARLOTTE L. PORTEN. 'Twas on a glorious summer eve, A lovely eve in June,-Serenely from her home above Looked down the gentle moon,-And lovingly she smiled on me, And softly soothed the pain-The aching, heavy pain that lay Upon my heart and brain.

Scarce by its light wings stirred, Like spirit voices soft and clear, The night-wind's song was heard; In strains of music sweet and low It sang to me of Peace,-It bade my weary, troubled soul Her sad complainings cease. For bitter thoughts had filled my breast, And sad, and sick at heart,

And gently 'mid the murmuring leaves-

I longed to lay me down and rest,-From all the world apart. · Outcast, oppressed on earth,' I cried. 'Oh, Father ! take me home !-Oh, take me to that peaceful land Beyond the moon-lit dome!" On such a night as this,' methought,

'Angelic forms are near, In beauty unrevealed to us, They hover in the air. Oh, mother, loved and lost ! I cried. Methinks thou'rt near me now, Methinks I feel thy cooling touch Upon my burning brow. Oh, guide and soothe thy sorrowing child,-

And if 'tis not His will That thou should'st take me home with thee, Protect and bless me still ;-For dark and drear had been my life, Without thy tender smile, Without a mother's loving care, Each sorrow to beguile

I ceased !- then o'er my senses stole A soothing, dreamy spell, And gently to my ear were borne The tones I loved so well,-A sudden flood of rosy light Filled all the dusky wood. And, clad in shining robes of white, My angel mother stood.

She gently drew me to her side, She pressed her lips to mine. And softly said, 'Grieve not, my child, A mother's love is thine. I know the cruel wrongs that crush The young and ardent heart, But falter not, keep bravely on, And nobly bear thy part.

For thee a brighter day's in store, And every earnest soul That presses on, with purpose high, Shall gain the wished-for goal. And thou, belov'd, faint not b The weary weight of care; Daily before our Father's throne I breathe for thee a prayer.

I pray that pure and holy thoughts May bless and guard thy way,-A noble and unselfish life For thee, my child, I pray.' She paused-and fondly bent on me One lingering look of love. Then softly said-and passed away-· Farewell! we'll meet above.

I woke, and still the silver moon In quiet beauty shone; And still I heard amid the leaves The night wind's murmuring tone; But from my heart the weary pain Forevermore had flown ;-I knew a mother's prayer for me Was breathed before the throne.

THE LIGHT AT HOME. The light at home! how bright it beams, When evening shades around us fall. And from the lattice far it gleams, To love, and rest, and comfort all; When wearied with the toils of day, And strife for glory, gold or fame, How sweet to seek the quiet way Where loving lips will lisp our name, Around the light at home!

When, through the dark and stormy night, The wayward wanderer homeward flies, How cheering is the twinkling light, Which through the forest gloom he spies! 'It is the light of home. He feels That loving hearts will greet him there, And safely through his bosom steals The joy and love that banish care Around the light at home.

The light at home! how still and sweet It peeps from yonder cottage door, The weary laborer to greet, When the rough toils of day are o'er! Sad is the soul that does not know The blessings that the beams impart, And lighten up the heaviest heart Around the light at home.

Come, sleep, O sleep, the certain knot of peace, The baiting-place of wit, the balm of woe, The poor man's wealth, the prisoner's release, The indifferent judge between the high and low. With shield of proof shield me from out the prease From those fierce darts Despair at me doth throw O, make in me those civil wars to cease : I will good tribute pay, if thou do so. Take thou of me smooth pillows, sweetest bed; A chamber, deaf to noise, and blind to light; A rosy garland, and a weary head. And if those things, as being thine by right, Move not thy heavy grace, thou shalt in me

Livelier than elsewhere Stellar's image see.

-Sir Philip Sidney.

The Liberator.

aged man, whose mind is comprehensive, yet acute; it is with us, I pity the plight of the many-nymphed amiliar with the profoundest questions of speculation; yet intensely practical; a friend of the slave, and the profoundest questions who have to pay their homage to their fair friends to-day, at the risk of forfeiting their acquaintance for the year. tion, yet intensely practical; a friend of the slave, and an equal sympathizer with the human race: whose philanthropy is not a misguided enthusiasm, and whose principles of action and reform are based on the eternal truths of Revelation. Unsolicited by the writer of the letter from which the following are the writer of the letter from which the following are extracts, I send them to you for publication.

be found in his hands, he shall surely be put to death.' a demand for alms for Mr. John A. Washington God has made man, and made him for himself. To

disregards. He snaps as under the dearest and most sacred ties of social life. All must be sacrificed to the but I cannot think that his style of eulogy is the one will and pleasure of apostate man. The slaveholder that will put Washington any higher in the opinion is God's rival. There cannot be two supreme au- of the world than he stood before. At le thorities in one kingdom. Are not the demands of slavery supreme? Does not the slaveholder withhold the Bible from the slave, to promote his selfish ends, by silencing the voice of conscience, and smothering the claims of his rivals for the admiration of

thize with the weeping captive. He will pity the be-reaved mother, as, with agonies and yearnings un-heard and untold, she listens to the voice of the military genius, or with Peter for constructive and heard and untold, she listens to the voice of the vender, saying—'One thousand dollars bid—once, twice, last time—a faithful servant, a good Christian' (Christ's image.) Will humanity do this? Will Christ approve of it? Though themselves; and after that was done, he had printed the same of the control of Revelation is replete with warning and instructions ciple and common-sense enough to avoid breaking on this subject, we no more heed the lessons which God would teach us than did the children of Israel, who refused to hear him, and 'pulled away their National existence, without the ludicrous extravashoulders, and stopped their ears, that they should not hear; yea, they made their hear as an adamant of such drafts on posterity for glory in his behalf a

Will the Lord's ambassadors uphold slavery? They Will the Lord's ambassadors uphold slavery? They may be a small assign him his just due, and no more. Future ages and foreign nations will broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, will they forbid men to be instructed and read the Bible, lest they should learn their rights and duties, Bible, lest they should learn their rights and duties, forced labor of slaves. Posterity will make all due and run away? 'The priest's lips shall keep knowl. allowances for him, as for the other great men Mr and run away? 'The priest's lips shall keep knowl.

edge, and they (the people) seek the law at his mouth. But ye are departed out of the way, ye have caused many to stumble at the law, and been partial in the law'—(leaving out that which would displease when faithfully preached.) Again, the church of the law and here was at least as bad as the drunk-en bauts of Pater, and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater, and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater, and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater, and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater, and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater, and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater, and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater, and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater, and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater, and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater, and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater and the had waves and drunk-en bauts of Pater and the when faithfully preached.) Again, the church of the living God is called the 'pillar and ground of the truth.' She holds this position only when engaged in maintaining the truths of Revelation. How important that doctrines be preached and understood, in order to apply and enforce the duties! How little is said of man's total depravity, and how little and poor a distinction is made between natural and moral ability and how much of works by ware of intifection. ity, and how much of works by way of justification! What the sinner does by cooperation with the Holy Spirit in regeneration, while he is declared to be dead to all moral action, acceptable to God. Such preaching robs Christ of his due, destroys the efficacy of his stalment for the purchase of that estate, of some sufferings, his expiation is needless, and his death in vain. The song in heaven must be, instead of 'Grace, grace unto it,' Half to God and half to us.

Yours, &c.,

Yours, &c.,

Yours, acceptable to God. Such preaching the MOUNT VERNON ESTATE.

Mr. John A. Washington, the proprietor of Mount Vernon, who has just received the first instalment for the purchase of that estate, of some \$50,000, begged from the people of the United States, and who is in the expectation of receiving \$150,000, is still so poor that he advertises five negro women and girls and two boys for hire, application to be made at Mount Vernon, 'where the What the sinner does by cooperation with the Holy

the covernor and countries that the countries of the culprit was sane enough to be hung. A similar case once occurred in South Carolina, with regard to visit to Meeca, and kiss the holy stone. They the sanity of a man, in order to render him a fit sub-ject for the gallows. It was finally decided, on the ject for the gallows. It was finally decided, on the morning appointed for the execution, that the man was too sick to be hung! In the same communication from Charles Sumner for my Prisoner's Friend, he recommended that chloroform be administered to the criminal; and, surely, if the simple object be suitable monuments, but we have little sympathy with the sentiment that calls for the purchase of gentlest method should be employed. There is, too,

some very ancient authority for giving an anodyne to some very ancient authority for giving an anodyne to some very ancient authority for giving an anodyne to Mount Vernon crusade has reached its climax, and that, with the \$50,000 he has already received, eked

admirably in the play of 'Measure for Measure' :-Abhorson. Is the axe upon the block, sirrah?

Very ready, sir. ews with you?

Abhor. Truly, sir, I would desire you to clap into your prayers; for, look you, the warrant's come.

Barnar. You rogue, I have been drinking all night; I am not fitted for it.

Really, what a farce is this whole matter of hang-Really, what a farce is this whole matter of hang-ing! What a disgrace to humanity! The Com-him the words of the witty poet monwealth had better extricate itself from the whole dilemma by an entire abolition of the law. Already, Louisiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Rhode Island, Louisiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Rhode Island, Washington before his mirror eighty-seven times have wiped from their statutes this odious law. I before ever delivering it in public. Every intonation

Take away the globet, towering overhead;
Terror is not wanting, give us love instead!
Scatter forth these thousands—what came they to see:
God of sacred mercy! can such horrors oe?
Making murder holy with the light of day,
Mocking earth's Creator by the foul display.
Ye have raised the globet—O, for him who bled,
Dear the chair down, and raise the Creas instead! Dash the fabric down, and raise the Cross instead!

THE MOUNT VERNON PURCHASE. [Boston correspondence of the Anti-Slavery Standard.]

A happy New Year to you and to all your readers!

And, especially, to all your subscribers! For, as

Letter from a layman

Over Eighty Years of Age, to a Student in a N.

E. Theological Seminary.

Mr. Editor:

It does one good to come in contact with a very it does one good to come in contact with a very than us. If the walking be no better with you than it is with us I night the plight of the many-nymobal. the writer of the letter from which the following are extracts, I send them to you for publication.

P——, Vt., Jan., 1859.

'THE BUYER AND SELLER.'

DHAR SIR:

'He that stealeth a man, and selleth him, or if he be found in his hands, he shall surely be put to death.'

be found in his hands, he shall surely be put to death.' God has made man, and made him for himself. To Adam, God gave dominion over the brute ceration, and to him he gave to eat of the fruits of the field. But where is the right of domination of the self-important, strutting slaveholder over his fellow, his equal? Rights of the 'buyer and seller'! Suppose you inherited a slave. Your father bought him of A., A. bought him of one who had captured him in the wilds of Africa. Now, you have the right of the robber, and that only. Will you try titles with God, the proprietor?

THE STAVEHOLDER GOD'S RIVAL.

Here stands the slaveholder, full of great swelling words, assuming the prerogatives of Johovah. The duttes which the slave owes to God and to man he disregards. He snaps asunder the dearest and most sacred ties of social life. All must be sacrificed to the surface of the proposes to sell them, but I cannot think that his style of enlower is the one.

by silencing the voice of conscience, and smothering that moral sentiment which God has implanted in the human soul?

GOD, THE SLAVE'S AVENCER.

Christ, God manifest in the flesh, Hs will sympaths. He will pity the benot hear; yea, they made their hearts as an adamant of such draits on posterity for good in the stone; therefore came a great wrath from the Lord of hosts.'

THE DUTIES OF MINISTERS.

THE DUTIES OF MINISTERS.

THE DUTIES OF MINISTERS. ing of a balance which shall assign him his just due

THE MOUNT VERNON ESTATE.

We publish the above by request, although its negrões can be seen and examined.'

If it had been made a condition of the sale, that doctrinal points would seem to make it more appropriate for the columns of an avowedly orthodox religious journal than our own; but the theological student to whom it was addressed, acknowledges with feelings of mortification that he has not been able to provision for mortification that he has not been able to provision in any such journal!—[Ed. Lib.] scheme. We think the collection of money for it is beginning to be pretty up-hill work, and we doubt whether if Mr. Everett lives to the age of that famous negro who was once a body slave of Washington, and who dies every year or two, he will see the successful consummation of his Quixotic enterprise. The people are getting tired of it. The papers are The people are getting tired of it. The papers are THE GALLOWS.

In my last, I alluded to the case of Jones, now under sentence of death in Springfield, and stated that the Governor and Council could not decide whether the culcrit was same enough to be hung. A similar

had the sanction of the women of Jerusalem, as seen in the account of the crucifixion.

The great poet has hit off this whole matter most admirably in the play of 'Measure for Measure':—

man, with the \$50,000 he has already received, eked out by the proceeds derived from the hire of his women, girls and boys, Mr. John A. Washington will continue to drag out the remainder of his shiftless, miserly existence on the estate of his ancestor, whose name he disgraces, and to leave the same encumber ed, or unencumbered, as the case may be, to hi imbered, as the case may be, to his heirs .- New Bedford Republican Standar

EDWARD EVERETT.

Mr. Everett is a man of fine talent and entres Barnar. You rogue, I have been drinking all night; I am not fitted for it.

Clo. O, the better, sir; for he that drinks all night, and is hanged betimes in the morning, may sleep the sounder all the next day.'

The clown talks with the condemned, and says—

Your friends, sir; the hangman: you must be so—
good sir, to rise and be put to death. . . . Pray.

Master Bernarding awake till you are executed and memory, not imagination or aspiration. He is so Master Bernardine, awake till you are executed, and sleep afterwards.'

Reelly what a farce is this whole matter of hang-

"He has a heart, and gets his speeches by it." It has been said that he rehearsed his oration of

have wiped from their statutes this odious law. It trust that another session of our Legislature will not pass, without seeing this truly Christian work accomplished.

'Take away the gibbet, towering overhead, Terror is not wanting, give us love instead! Scatter forth these thousands—what came thay to see? God of sacred mercy! can such horrors oe? Making murder holy with the light of day, All is chisseled in marble. What is ne doing not Washington, but turning him into a stony statue of a god? If we are to believe this timid conservative, we shall no longer look upon our great national hero as a robust man, of naturally violent passions, subdued by his masterly will, although sometimes burst-dued by his masterly will, although sometimes burst-due of the state of t The Within a few days, and since Mr. Spear's article was written, the Governor and Council have commuted the sentence of Jones to imprisonment for life, in close confinement.—[Ed. Lib.]

MR. GIBBONS ON BANKING.

MR. GIBBONS ON BANKING.

The Christian Examiner, for January, makes the following notice of the capital work by J. S. Gibbons, Esq., entitled 'The Banks of New York, their Dealers, the Clearing-house, and the Panic of 1857, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York:—

He is a very bold man or a very foolish man who reads an uncertified book on banking, for it seems to be one of the mysteries of that mysterious servant, money, that nobody knows anything about it. Nobody can tell, for instance, or even make a respectable guess, as to the amount of gold and silver now in circulation in the world;—a fact which must certainly be very near the centre of all financial speculations. The books on banking, indeed, are almost all written by some person who is looking through a very small key hole, and, like all such observers, wants to persuade us that the world he looks upon is the whole world. This is the reason why cautious readers of good sense shun these books, as we have said. But whenever any man, on any subject, will tell the exact truth, as to what he has seen and done, and will be good enough to tell it without any of his own speculations, the world is a direct gainer by so much treasure fished out of the mud, and placed on the rocks so high that no one need dive for it again. It is our pleasant duty to say that Mr. Gibbons has done this very thing. We have been bold enough to read his book, and we must report to more prudent or timid persons that it is a book of facts of the most curious character, such as nobody has written down before; and that the correct were the same than the correct were the same that the correct were the correct and the correct and makes the Rev. D. is local agent of the event of its correct were the same than the correct were the same transfer of the correct of the c We have been bold enough to read his book, and we must report to more prudent or timid persons that it is a book of facts of the most curious character; such as nobody has written down before; and that it keeps very thoroughly clear from the slimy, watery, dogmatic guessing, which have given character to most of the books on banking. In a word, we certify this check. Here is told, in very dramatic style, the actual story of what these bank people do, every day of their lives. There are even excellent little sketches of the way they look when they are doing it. So completely is the detail wrought out, that young men entering on the business of banking will here get the best hints they can find in print as to some of the nicer details of the business they have to learn. And the whole community of readers, while they will run through the book with the same sort of interest with which the book with the same sort of interest with which the book with the same sort of interest with which they would look through the ledger of Sinbad the Sailor, or the day-book of the Slave of the Ring, will pick up a good many practical hints as to their own methods of transacting business, which will be valuable to them, and to the banks too.

equal terms, that the bank is not a superior power, and that both dealers and officers need to be reminded of this. We conceive that the book will be of great value in teaching this lesson to both parties. We doubt it master-bankers generally understand that that upopularity, which they must know that that upopularity, which they must know hangs over heir institutions, springs, in large measure, from the impertinence of the boy-clerks whom they have to employ in subordinate positions. All large corporations suffer in the same way. The more insignificant the duty of some barrow-man at a railroad freight-station, the more apt is he to assume what he thinks the airs of the proprietor of millions. Now, to the public, the railroad is represented by its humblest porter on as many occasions as it is by its accomplished president;—and the lark he its numblest represented to the public that it is not the public that the public that it is not the public that the public that it is not the public that the publi as it is by its accomplished president;—and the bank, by its humblest runner, as often as by its careful cashier. The impertinence or lordliness of the one rankles as long as that of the other; and, when the moment for retaliation comes, is visited, however unjustly, by a summary vengeance. Mr. Gibbons has one a great deal, in this very entertaining volume, to ameliorate such relations, often and foolishly hostile, between the bank officers and

the community of their patrons.

There is included in the volume a very careful and clear account of that wonderful agency, the New York Clearing House, compared with whose transactions Sinbad's and Aladdin's are child's play. It will be entire novelty to most readers. It is quite evident that in this greeney we have an entirely

Prof. Britan, in giving an account, in The Spiritual Age, of his visit to Central New York, says:—

On the eccasion of my recent visit to Le Roy,
Genesee county, N. Y., and the neighboring village
of Byron Centre, I met with several excellent friends,
and became somewhat enlightened respecting the
celebrities in that region. Among the latter, I must
briefly notice one whose claims to public attention
have never escaped his own remarkable powers of observation. Reference is had to Rev. Dr. Cox, who
presides over the Female Institution, at present
thrown and listinguished as the 'Ingham University.' The Foctor is a pompous and clumsy angler

ges them, and put Darb on the right side and Buck on the left.

It is quite possible that some of the younger pupils in the Ingham University may mistake the above for a specimen of fine writing; but we never even imagined that the Reverend head of a professedly literary institution, who, in the name of his country, had been permitted to appear among intellectual people at a foreign court, would ever indulged in such senseless grandiloquence, and amuse himself with such tawdry descriptions at home. The Lord Chancellor's American guest moves in the literary arena with such a peculiar majesty of speech and manner as must inevitably impress the young people from the rural districts, while he flourishes his rhetorical feathers with as much grace as a native exhibits the turkey's tail in his cap. It is well that the author of the extract did not stop to inquire whether 'our imperial nation' has another similar institution. There is scarcely room for two such to flourish on the same continent; and if there were, it would be difficult to find another man uniting such a rare and peculiar assemblage of powers as would be required in the supervision of 'such a plenary creation.'

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

The Abelian and put Darb on the right side and Buck on the left.

'Heh,' said Simon, 'wonder why I didn't see dat! I thought somethin' must be de matter; I'll fix you now, me boys—you see it I don't.'

Pretty soon he was off his seat, and had them diseaged from the care, but without removing the young ready from the care, but without removing the young ready from the care, but without removing the young ready from the care, but without removing the young with de ode oder side, and den we'll see what you gwine to do wid your tantrums when de boss's looking at me from the fence yander!

By this time he had got them round, and of course, after arranging them head foremost in propriate forma, they came out exactly in statu que. 'Lor a massy,' said he in a self-deprecatory tone, 'what was I thinkin' a jount, drivin' you roun' de

'A CAGE OF UNCLEAN BIRDS.'

The New York Herald (which, in this case, has r motive for exaggeration) gives the following description of Congress. What has the nation, or the cause The writer says, in his Preface, that he is anxious of bleeding liberty, to hope from such 'a cage of une banker and his customer meet on clean birds ? And this is a Christian nation!

The spectacle that is presented in our Congressiona sessions is one that stinks in the nostrils of sessions is one that stinks in the nostrils of the whole country. Time is frittered away with an incessant wrangling that is disgraceful to a deliberative assembly. Language that would be expected from only the lowest lips of society is continually heard upon its floor. Scoundrel and liar are among the frequent epithets applied by members to each other; and when their lungs tire with vituperative repetition, a fisticuff fight in the aisles and open space before the Speaker's chair is brought in as a relief. fore the Speaker's chair is brought in as a relief Out of doors, the scene is no better. Canes are broken over each other's heads, brickbats are thrown, and pistols are not unfrequently resorted to. These are the day-time occupations of the mem-bers. If we would follow them into their nightly

haunts, scenes still more disgusting would meet out view. The riot and filth of the roaring debauch view. The riot and filth of the roaring debauer vould be the most venial, and from that through every act of unbridled license, ending in the game bling house or brothel. Their course of life would be consumants of our penitentiary, while disgrace the occupants of our penitentiary, while those of our New York penitentiary at least have the merit of earning their living by their labor, which is more than can be said of the members of

Congress.

In this disgraceful picture no distinction of parties can be made. All are alike in the glackguard It will be entire novelty to most readers. It is quite evident, that, in this agency, we have an entirely new feature in the finance of this country, whose power, perfectly legitimate and simple, we are but beginning to comprehend. The author, with great good sense, traces to some misconceptions of its regular and ineritable daily processes that vertigo, or paralysis, or stroke of sudden lunacy, which over whelmed his colleagues, the New York bankers, a year ago last October, under which they overwhelmed for a year the regular and irregular commerce of this country. That delusion will never be explained, probably; but in such suggestions as are here, we have some hint of its origin, and some slight hope that it will not quite so easily return.

The fresh narrative style of the best part of this book is so taking, that we excuse the carelessness of language which makes some of the speculative passages a little unintelligible.

The OHARACTERISTIC FUSTIAN.

Prof. Britan, in giving an account, in The Spiritual Age, of his visit to Central New York, says: ism, corruption and rascality. It is not the discussion of the public business that gives rise to these scenes, but it is the constant quarrelling, intriguing.

a month comes from an Augustan correspondent in present a known and distinguished as the 'Ingham University.' The loctor is a pompous and clumsy angler to lose his halance and pitch into the tide whenever he feels a nibble. He takes special pains to inform the people, wherever he may be called to speak, that he has beer to Europe—the second time—and that he has been to the total that he has been to Europe—the second time—and that it seams necessary for him to procure a Court costum before he could be admitted to the Royal Presence. He then proceeded to his instructive application, by telling them that in like manner it would be necessary for every one of them to be provided with a suitable dress before they could hope to appear in his peculiar style, which is illustrated in the following extract from one of his annual reports. Speaking of the University at Le Roy, he says:

'It was first begun in the vicinal, and beautiful, and nominally classic village of Attica, in the Spring of 1835. In April, 1837, it was established in Le Roy, in its present tasteful and ornate location on the bank of the river; and on the orient side, where residences, gardens, serenity, and the immediate heauty of Tripon Park in front imparts a staid and tronguit grandeur to the contour of its securely; all the shops and business of the place being sited in the western section.

'Whether suc

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sir.: I observe by the papers that the time has come round when the colleges are inflicting the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the usual number of ministers whose heads stick up by ever so imperceptible a degree above the general brotherhood. It may be safely assumed that some forty colleges in all parts of the country will create three Doctors of Divinity apiece—one hundred and twenty Doctors

to dose steers!'

The oxen had by this time got turned with their heads toward the cart, and were standing at the end of the pole, waiting the result of their driver's meditations. Carefully recommoitering their respective positions, he seemed to be suddenly inspired with a project which must succeed in spite of fate. The reader shall have the benefit of the train of reasoning: 'Dere dey stan's, Buck and Darb, boaf of 'em lookin' dis way; Buck on de right han', and Darb on de lef; dat's jes' de way dey ought to be.

of Divinity in a batch. If our Divinity is not at its So, now, my chilluns, I recken I'm gwine to fix you

So, now, my chilluns, I reckon I'm gwine to fix you. I'm gwine to jes' drive you up to de cart so, and den I'm gwine to make you turn your heads toder way, and your tails die way; and den you is 'blerged' to be right, whedder you will or no!'

I have always regretted that this brilliant scheme was never fully tested. It was but half executed when the boos came up, and made him take off the yoke, and change them. What the result would have been had he been left to himself, admits of discussion. It is due to Simon, however, to say that have been had no been refer to nimeel, admits of dis-cussion. It is due to Simon, however, to say that many years of profound meditation have but sered to confirm him in his original conclusion that they'd been 'bleeged to been right.—Harper's Mayazine.

Aver's Sarsaparilla.

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Saraparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure mast prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:

SCROFULIA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, EARN-TIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PDULES

TIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCESS, PUPIES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILLS AND SYPHILITIC APPECTIONS, MERCHAID DISEASE, DROFSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULDURGE.

Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Merchand Disease, Drobsy, Neuralcia of The Doubrers, Debelty, Dyspersia and Indicastics, Earsup. Las, Rose on St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Imperit of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that sesson of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul cruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the visited blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, cruptions, or sore; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even when no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

or overthrown.
Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputasarsaparina has, and toeserves much, the reputs-tion of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many prep-arations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or

any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Ex-tract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of they have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become exproyency with imposition and chest has become synonymous with imposition and chest.
Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intent
to supply such a remedy as shall resue the name
from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has vis-tues which are irresistible by the ordinary rm of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the systen, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle. DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

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